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BRUNDTLAND ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION SESSION BEGINS

LD111943 Budapest MTI in English 1630 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI) -- The East European Regional Conference of the World Commission for Environment and Development (WCED), known as the Brundtland Commission, started in Budapest on Monday.

In the two-day conference experts on environment, economists, scientists, and representatives of the various social and political organizations and the youth of the East European socialist countries are discussing the report compiled recently by the world commission. The consultation is also attended by senior staff members of the CMEA Secretariat and the Brundtland Commission. Hungary is represented in the commission by Academician Istvan Lang, general secretary of the Academy of Sciences.

Greeting the participants on behalf of the government, Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Czinege stressed that Hungary followed with keen attention and appreciated highly the work done by the commission since it was established two and a half years ago. The current conference provides an excellent opportunity for the European socialist countries to learn the report of the world commission, which is expected to lead to marked appreciation of attempts to integrate environmental protection with the policy of economic development.

The Hungarian deputy prime minister said that environmental protection and its coordination with economic development are priority tasks of the state that can only be fulfilled with the support and active involvement of society. The deepening of international cooperation and the widening of scientific, technical and economic relations are also indispensable for the solution of environmental problems. Lajos Czinege emphasized that Hungary is pressing for, as it always has been, initiatives to foster international cooperation in the protection of environment. He said that the government had recently approved the medium-term programme of research on environmental economy which is part of a package scheme to be implemented until the year 2000. The programme set as an aim the reduction and prevention of environmental hazards, and a better awareness in the management of the environment.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg, who arrived in Hungary on the occasion of the international conference, conveyed the greetings of Mrs Brundtland, president of the commission.

The conference is to continue with a closed session on Tuesday.

ORZECHOWSKI ADDRESSES VIENNA ARMS CONTROL MEETING

LD112046 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Vienna, May 11 -- Representatives of Warsaw Treaty and NATO states forming the Group of 23 gathered for an eighth informal meeting, at the Polish Embassy in Vienna today, that came as part of efforts started last February to clear the way for conventional arms and force talks covering all of Europe.

Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski attended the meeting. He is visiting the Austrian capital to address the CSCE meeting of 35 states here tomorrow. In a short speech today, Orzechowski briefed the Group of 23 of the latest Polish initiative, proposed by Wojciech Jaruzelski on May 8 at a congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), and concerning reduction of armaments and increase of confidence in Central Europe. The meeting carried on the presentation of stands of participating states on the mandate of the future negotiations. It was chaired by Ambassador Slawomir Dabrowa, Poland's chief delegate to the CSCE meeting in Vienna.

GDR REPRESENTATIVE ADVOCATES DISARMAMENT AGREEMENT

AU102050 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 87 p 1

[Text] New York (ADN) -- An agreement concerning the Soviet initiative to eliminate the medium-range missiles of the United States and the USSR in Europe would be a first significant step toward freeing the continent from these mass destruction weapons. This was stated by Ambassador Harry Ott, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs and permanent GDR representative to the United Nations, on Tuesday [5 May] before the UN Disarmament Commission convening in New York. Such an agreement could initiate a process can be regarded as a kind of acid test for genuine efforts to bring about disarmament, he said.

Ambassador Ott pointed out that through the proposal to eliminate medium-range missiles, the GDR and CSSR initiative for the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in Europe has gained special signficance.

BCP DAILY EDITORIAL ON ATANASOV MOSCOW VISIT

AU070943 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Burgarian 30 Apr 87 p 5

[Editorial: "Unswerving Line of Unity and Cooperation"]

[Text] We have every reason to be satisfied -- the first official, friendly visit paid by Comrade Georgi Atanasov to the Soviet Union as leader of a Bulgarian Government delegation ended with remarkable results.

These results are marked by the common, confirmed resolve to promote the increasingly fruitful and dynamic Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation to a new level, to accelerate even more the process of integration in the economic sectors of the two fraternal socialist countries, both within the framework of CEMA and on a bilateral basis, and to enhance the unity of action and our cohesion in halting the nuclear race and building up a comprehensive system of international security and peace.

At the meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the speeches of the two government leaders Georgi Atanasov and Nikolay Ryzhkov, and in the joint communique the two peoples' achievements were assessed, and an active program for bringing the two peoples closer together was mapped out that combines the material-technical potentials of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union for the sake of our common goals and the sacred Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Unification -- this is actually the key to the solution of the great problems and for the accomplishment of important tasks in the implementation of the strategic lines of the BCP and CPSU.

Naturally, this new Bulgarian-Soviet meeting was an impressive occasion to confirm our resolute support for the trend followed by the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenum, held in 1987 by the Leninist party, devoted to the acceleration of socioeconomic development and restructuring in all aspects of the life of Soviet society. We note with satisfaction the complete approval expressed by the Soviet party and state leadership for the line pursued by the BCP in achieving a new quality improvement in all spheres of Bulgarian social life.

At the aforementioned meeting, the decisive role of the talks and agreements reached between our top leaders, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev, about the constant enrichment of our mutual relations by more and more efficient new forms of comprehensive mutual interaction was again convincingly confirmed. The direct links between enterprises, institutes, workers collectives, and creative unions in our two countries are based on long-standing traditions. The existing bilateral organizations and trusts, established on a large scale, will be complemented by new joint organizations in various branches of material production between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. During Comrade Atanasov's visit an agreement was signed on the establishment of a new Bulgarian-Soviet international trust between the Novokarmatorsk machine building plant of the USSR and the Bulgarian Radomir heavy machine building plant.

Our joint initiatives in the cultural, scientific, and educational sectors, as well as in the field of the mass media, will become more and more fruitful. The varied and extensive intellectual dialogue between our two countries is building new bridges of understanding and unity between our two peoples.

Our joint actions share a single intent; this was convincingly shown during the visit -- more socialism, an ever expanding opportunity for the manifestation of its historical advantages, an increasingly favorable atmosphere for the expansion of its powerful material and intellectual potential are required.

The CPSU and the BCP, the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are also manifesting and convincingly defending their unanimous ideological-political stands on the international scene by making wide use of the opportunities of the Warsaw Pact organization and the bilateral and multilateral contacts within the framework of the socialist community for coordinating joint foreign political initiatives. The mutual support which was once again expressed for the Soviet and Bulgarian initiatives aimed at eliminating the threat of war from our planet, convincingly reveals that there are no contemporary foreign policy problems on which Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, together with the other fraternal, socialist countries, are not able to act in full unanimity. This unswerving stand, however, is built upon an objective reality, upon the understanding that peace and socialism are inseparable and their cause is destined to triumph.

ZHIVKOV GREETS GORBACHEV, GROMYKO FROM AIRPLANE

AU051350 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 May 87 p 1

[Text] En route to the PRC Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Commitree and State Council chairman, has sent the following message to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

"Flying over the territory of the great USSR I send you and through you to the fraternal Soviet people most cordial greetings and wishes for new and great successes in implementing the historical decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum.

"The flight over your boundless country affords me the pleasant opportunity of stressing our stasfaction with the development of our friendship and cooperation will further strengthen and develop for the benefit of the Bulgarian and Soviet nations and for the cause of peace and socialism.

"I most sincerely wish you and all Soviet people good health, happiness, and prosperity."

LEADERS GREET ZHIVKOV AT SOFIA AIRPORT

AU111909 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 May 87

[Excerpts] On 11 May Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, returned to Bulgaria from Moscow. [passage omitted]

At Sofia airport our first party and state leader was cordially greeted by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev,and Emil Khristov; and deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers. Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and [name indistinct], PRC charge d'affaires in Bulgaria, were also at the airport.

ATANASOV RECEIVES CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU091402 Sofia BTA in English 1801 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today Mr Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, minister of foreign trade of Cuba. The two politicians discussed the economic cooperation between the two countries and assessed positively the trade exchange. They discussed the prospects for its further broadening in the coming years.

Mr Mladenov [name as received] and Mr Ruiz discussed certain new elements in international economic relations.

Trade Protocol Signed

AU091533 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Plovdiv, May 8 (BTA) -- At the Plovdiv International Fair a meeting was held between Bulgaria's minister of trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, and Cuba's minister of foreign trade, Mr Ricardo C. Ruiz. The two ministers signed a protocol on the bilateral trade exchange and payments in 1987. The trade exchange this year is expected to exceed by 4 per cent the figure envisaged in the long-term bilateral agreement.

MLADENOV TO VISIT GREECE 'MIDDLE OF MAY'

AU081307 Sofia BTA in English 1210 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA) -- Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, will pay an official visit to the Hellenic Republic in the middle of May, this year, at the invitation of Mr. Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs of Greece.

KUBADINSKI ASSEMBLY SPEECH STRESSES REFORM APPROVAL

AU041857 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Apr 87 p 3

[Report on speech by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, at the 29 April fourth session of the Ninth National Assembly]

[Text] At the very beginning of his speech Pencho Kubadinski, people's representative and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, said:

I would like to convincingly stress that our entire public will greet this act with total approval and with clear recognition of its historical significance and will implement it in life.

This step, which is revolutionary in character, is deeply founded in the essence of our socialist democracy and the qualitative changes which are taking place in our country.

The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria proclaimed two great principles of our socialist state: The first -- that the entire power springs from and belongs to the people. [paragraph continues]

The second -- that the country's socialist system is based on public ownership of the means of production and that the development of this system serves, for its part, as the foundation of the comprehensive progress of society and the free human personality, expanding socialist democracy for the benefit of the people and the progress of the motherland.

These constitutional texts are based on the ancient aspirations of the Bulgarian people for freedom, independence, and social progress, and the struggles of the BCP and other progressive forces against fascism and capitalism, heroic struggles which were crowned by the victory of the 9 September Socialist Revolution. For the first time in Bulgarian history, and forever, the working people -- workers, agrarians, and the people's intelligentsia -- became the masters of their country and the creators of the fate of the state and society.

Since then our people have been constructing their new life with deep social optimism and confidence in their future. The great successes achieved along the road of socialist construction and the new objective realities which the world, socialism, and our country are facing today, brought us to the historical decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. The strategic course outlined by the congress and related to further conducting the party's April general line, implementing new qualitative growth in all areas of public life, and the total renewal of this life on the basis of implementing the scientific-technical revolution and the requirements of objective social laws gave a powerful impetus to developing socialist democracy and the people's self-management.

The fundamental restructuring already under way can be implemented only as a cause of the entire people led by the BCP, and as the cause behind the entire people's social and political creativity.

New approaches toward constructing the developed socialist society were worked out in recent years to mobilize the energy and ability of the broad people's masses. These new approaches were a result of the creative activity of the party and the innovative views and skill of Comrade Todor Zhivkov in discovering new processes and phenomena.

Among these ideas the postulate on the state as the owner and the labor collective as the manager of socialist property emerges with great theoretical and practical importance.

This postulate, which became a natural law, is most closely connected with the course of qualitative new growth; its implementation will raise the use of socialist property to a new and hitherto unknown level, and will develop the people's self-management.

Today we have already created all objective and subjective preconditions for placing socialist property in the hands of the labor collectives for management and administration.

This became possible thanks to the existence of uniform socialist property, the construction of modern production complexes, and new kinds of self-managing production structures and associations.

This became possible by increasing the role and responsibility of the labor collective and the working man in the political, economic, and cultural life of society.

The goal is to expand democracy in economic life and develop the activity of the self-managing organizations in a flexible manner, according to their own initiative, without administrative coercion and bureaucratic interference, and by combining the best interests of the state with those of the labor collectives and man.

Under these conditions the responsibilities of the labor collectives and the entire population emerge, and along with them the responsibilities of the Fatherland Front as the most universal sociopolitical organization of the people, the speaker said.

With all its capacities our public will support the deep sense of placing socialist property in the hands of the labor collectives. It will cooperate and contribute to the state's effort to supplement this property with the greatly multiplied care of every labor collective and every worker. The public organizations, with their entire political, ideological, and organizational activity, and by the means of control and public influence, will make efforts to imbue the management of state property with rich and specific contents. This must be reflected not only in the sensible use of production capacities, raw materials, and other basic production means on the part of labor collectives, but also in preserving, increasing, and enriching property through the attitude and care of the people as real managers.

By placing socialist property in the hands of the labor collectives for management and administration the state does not turn the labor collectives into owners. However, they obtain rights of direct disposal of this property, as well as the responsibilities and obligations to achieve high efficiency in their economic activity and to decisively improve production quality.

The contracts to be signed that place socialist property in the hands of the labor collectives for management and administration will clearly determine the rights and obligations of the state as owner and the labor collective as manager, and will create a bilateral dependence on an economic basis, related to achieving common goals.

It will be up to the public to use the means of education to create new conviction, thinking, and habits in every worker -- from the leader to every member of the labor collective -- as well as a sense of direct interest and personal responsibility for the effective use of the public property placed in their hands. The labor collectives and state organs are to view the implementation of their obligations incorporated in the contracts as a public and moral duty of first-rate importance.

The major goal which has been posed -- to turn conurbation systems into self-managing territorial units -- creates new qualitative tasks, not only for the people's councils, but also for the Fatherland Front in everything related to managing the objects of public property. Without binding the people with specific contracts according to the places in which they live, greater and new social obligations have been created for them -- namely, to make an effort and show the care of good managers, to preserve, multiply, and enrich the territorial-public funds and the infrastructure of the conurbation systems and populated areas. Thus, conditions will be created for overcoming the anonymity of this property and removing the citizens' manifestations of waste and lack of interest in developing local self-management.

In this context the Fatherland Front organizations' numerous political, organizational, and control tasks of the Fatherland Front organizations related to everything which has been created as common property of the people will be analyzed.

As a historical task of improving the quality of the nation's social life, placing socialist property in the hands of the labor requires the closest cooperation between the public organizations themselves, and between them and the labor collectives, so that the public organizations become a real factor in attracting the population to managing and administrating public funds.

I would like to express my conviction that the Fatherland Front, our entire public, and the people will warmly support this great cause and will assume their responsibilities as managers of the holy and untouchable all-people's wealth.

With this conviction I shall vote for the approval of the proposed declaration, the speaker said in conclusion.

BTA COMMENTATOR ON SOCIALIST PROPERTY INNOVATION

AU301438 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 30 Apr 87

["New Rights of Responsibilities in Production Relations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 30 (BTA commentator Ognyan Branichev) -- At the session of the National Assembly yesterday the Bulgarian MP's voted through a declaration on the transfer of socialist property to the work forces for management and administation. This act can only be described as historic, because it marks the beginning of a new stage in this country's development. And this is so because by it all working people in Bulgaria -- the working class, the agricultural labourers and the people's intelligentsia, assume new rights and responsibilities in the crucial sphere of production relations.

Speaking at the session, the Bulgarian party and state chief Todor Zhivkov made a science-based case for the need to introduce this change. In their statements, Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov, Secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and First Vice-President of the State Council Petur Tanchev, and leaders of socio-political and mass organisations all expressed their full support of this legislation.

The emphasised that the declaration's provisions reassure us that the reconstruction processes in this country are irreversible. This conviction is further reinforced by the availability of the relevant political prerequisites: the reconstruction is backed by the Central Committee of the BCP, by the supreme body of state power, the National Assembly, by the entire Bulgarian people, who are now invested with full authority to solve their economic and social problems.

What brought about this change? The reasons go back into the past, but they also hail from the present and from the future of this country. Bulgaria's successful socioeconomic development is a fact, but some outdated forms of social management already lag behind the new requirements for an accelerated introduction of technological advances into production and the achievement on this basis of qualitatively new growth rates in all spheres of life.

The new tasks can only be solved by new revolutionary ways and means, through an overhaul of the entire political system, of both the basis and the superstructure, so that, in the final analysis, Bulgaria could have more and more socialism. The most important thing is to pool together and channel the energies of millions of working people into management, so that the new maturity of society as a whole and the objective laws governing the development of socialism could be realized and utilized in full measure for the harmonization of personal, collective and social interests.

The participation of the individual worker in the management and administration of socialist property provides a maximum sound and broad base for the realization of reconstruction. Thus, the interests of the work forces and of the individual people guarantee the policy of qualitatively new growth rates and become its motor force.

The reconstruction underway in Bulgaria, carried out "from the bottom upwards", and regulated by the new Labour Code, by the Rules for Economic Activity, by the new economic structures, raises a reliable barrier to red tape and conservatism, two not inconsiderable obstacles in the way of socialist construction.

The transfer of socialist property to the work forces for management and administration can be interpreted as a contribution to the theory and practice of socialism in the specific Bulgarian conditions. Pursuing a policy of qualitatively new growth, Bulgaria is aware that she can rely on the brotherly friendship and assistance, on the cooperation with the other socialist countries and, above all, with the Soviet Union.

ATANASOV, BALEV ATTEND BLAGOEVGRAD PLENUM

AU081933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] On 8 May a plenary-session of the Blagoevgrad Okrug BCP committee and People's Council took place. A program was adopted for new qualitative growth of the okrug's industry during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and up to the year 2000 on the basis of scientific-technical achievements.

The plenum was attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov and Milko Balev. The plenum was also attended by people's representatives and leaders of associations and economic trusts.

Lazar Prichkapov, first secretary of the BCP Blagoevgrad Committee, read a report that stressed the exceptional importance of the 26 March 1987 Decree of the Council of Ministers on the accelerated development and technological improvement of machine building in Blagoevgrad Okrug. The decree, which was worked out at the intiative of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, is a new manifestation of the attention and concern of the BCP Central Committee and the government for the further renewal and prosperity of the Pirin area.

The program, which was adopted today, envisages a much higher pace of industrial production growth than before, as well a higher pace of renewal and technological reequipment.

Comrade Georgi Atanasov spoke on some topical tasks related to implementing the party strategy on new qualitative growth in the economy and in other areas of public life. What is being done now in Blagoevgrad Okrug is totally coordinated with the course of restructuring in general, and restructuring the national economy management in particular. It represents a turning point in the okrug's industrial development. The Bulgarian Government leader expressed his conviction that, under the leadership of the okrug party organization, the okrug's citizens will successfully implement their tasks and goals.

LAWYER EXPLAINS GOVERNMENT DECREE ON GOODS SUPPLY

AU091755 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 7 May 87 p 2

[Report on interview with Asen Kamenov, lawyer at the Council of Ministers, by K. Blagov: "Measures To Saturate the Market -- A decree of the Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 10 April 1987 the Council of Ministers adopted Decree No. 23 on additional measures to saturate the market with more and better-quality goods and services and to meet the population's requirements in 1987. Regarding this we contacted Asen Kamenov, a lawyer at the Council of Ministers, and asked him for some explanations.

[Kamenov] The decree approves a state order for additional production of goods by the "Rila," "Ruen," "Pirin," "Rodopa," "Bulgarplod," and "Bulgarian Sugar" Economic Trusts, the Central Cooperative Union, the "Local Industry and Everyday Services" economic directorates, and others. The contracts for production and marketing of these goods must be concluded by 15 May under the control and coordination of the Ministry of Trade and the relevant associations. For this purpose, the State Planning Committee and the Material Economy Committee are charged with providing additional raw and other materials, while the National Agroindustrial Union and the Central Cooperative Union have the task of ensuring the raising of an additional 3 million broiler chickens in public and private farming, as well as providing eggs, vegetables, and pulses.

[Blagov] Is any increase in imports provided for?

[Kamenov] Yes, the competent state organs have been instructed to hold negotiations on importing additional quantities of cars, televisions, automated washing machines, sewing machines, domestic electrical appliances, and spare parts from the socialist countries, and also to take steps to import consumer goods from certain developing countries.

[Blagov] So far we have been discussing trade, but there are also many gaps in the services sector. What obligations does the decree impose in this field?

[Kamenov] The amounts released from the cuts made in architectural and construction materials in the capital investments are to be made available to the commodity fund. The executive committees of the okrug people's councils must ensure that the construction services to the population and the supplies of cement and mortars are increased by at least 30 percent. In addition, 50 million convertible leva are being released for tourist trips to the socialist countries. This year every tourist in an organized group will be allowed up to 300 leva in spending money, depending on the duration and itinerary of his tour. Goods bought during the tour will be dutyfree up to the amount of this pocket money.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT COOPERATION WITH USSR -- Cooperation in transport construction between Bulgaria and the USSR, which was further consolidated by the establishment of the Varna-Ilichevsk ferry line, will continue to develop and deepen in the future. During the current 5-year plan period, and on up to the year 2000, a number of important production, scientific, and technical problems will be jointly worked out, helping to raise the efficiency and quality of transport construction in both countries. This was the purpose of the documents signed in Sofia yesterday by Stamen Stamenov, deputy minister of transportation, and Semen Melkonov, deputy minister of transport construction of the USSR. A protocol regulates the terms for direct economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two ministries. The program that was approved specifies the tasks relating to applying integrated mechanization, and computer and microprocessor equipment in the design and construction of transport creations of new technologies for building bridges, tunnels, rail lines, and highways. [Excerpt] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Apr 87 p 6 AU]

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU ARRIVES FOR 'WORKING' VISIT

Welcomed by Husak

LD110926 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, arrived in Czechoslovakia today for a 1-day friendly, working visit at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic. At the festively decorated airport in Prague he was welcomed cordially by Comrade Gustav Husak, by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and by other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Frantisek Pitra; and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik.

Before departing for Prague Castle, Nicolae Ceausescu exchanged greetings with inhabitants of the Czechoslovak capital, who gathered at the airport's viewing stands.

'Cordial, Comradely' Atmosphere

LD111411 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] A meeting was held in Prague Castle today between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic. On the Czechoslovak side the meeting was also attended by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Ladislav Gerle, federal vice premier; Frantisek Salda, head of the office of the president of the Republic; Frantisek Chlad, deputy head of the International Policy Department of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Jaromir Johanes, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

On the Romanian side the meeting was attended by Ion Dinca, member of the RCP Central Committee PEC and first deputy premier; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Mitea, advisor to the general secretary of the party and to the president of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Nicolae Mihai, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee and deputy head of the RCP Central Committee International Relations Department; and Constantin Oancea, Romanian deputy foreign minister.

The ambassadors of both states, Jan Papp, and Cornel Panzaru, were also present.

During the talks, the highest representatives of the two countries appreciated the successful development of cooperation between the CPCZ and RCP, and between the two states. They briefed each other on the implementation of the conclusions reached by the 17th and 13th congresses of both parties, and exchanged experiences on the realization of the course toward intensifying social and economic development of society. They stressed the firm resolve to continue to expand and intensify mutual cooperation in all spheres, to strengthen all-round friendship and alliance between the people of both countries, on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

When assessing economic, scientific and technological cooperation, they paid special attention to the fulfillment of the program for the development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Romania to the year 2000, and expressed interest in the further expansion of production sharing, specialization, and direct ties between enterprises.

The two representatives also exchanged views on topical issues of the current international situation. They gave their full support to the peace initiative of the Soviet Union, and its tireless endeavor to push through new political thinking in international relations. They highly appreciated the importance of the disarmament proposals submitted recently by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Prague and Moscow. They spoke in favor of a speedy conclusion of a treaty on the liquidation of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, and welcomed Soviet initiatives and proposals on the removal of operational and tactical missiles from Europe. They stressed the resolve of Czechoslovakia and Romania to share actively in the joint struggle waged by the socialist countries, all progressive, democratic and peaceloving forces to avert the threat of a nuclear war, reduce international tension, strengthen international security, and to promote the policy of relaxation and peace in Europe and the world.

The meeting between Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu passed off in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, and confirmed identity of views on the issues discussed.

Husak Toast

AU111755 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1549 GMT 11 May 87

[Report on toast proposed by CSSR President Gustav Husak at luncheon given in President Nicolae Ceausescu's honor in Prague 11 May]

[Text] Prague (AGERPRES) 11/5/87 -- In the toast proposed during the official luncheon he gave in honour of RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, the general secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak stressed that the visit of the distinguished Romanian messenger of the Romanian people was an important moment in the development of the relations between the two parties and fraternal countries, an opportunity to assess the productive cooperation in the political, economic and other areas, with deep roots in the traditional Romanian-Czechoslovak friendship and alliance, and to set the directions and goals of future bilateral cooperation.

The speaker was appreciative of the outstanding achievements scored by Socialist Romania over the decades of socialist construction in developing the national economy, raising the people's civilization, culture and living standards.

Referring next to the talks held with President Nicolae Ceausescu the speaker stressed that they passed in a spirit of mutual esteem and understanding, of identical assessment of the level reached and of the development prospects of the Romanian-Czechoslovak links.

It is in the interest of both sides to further deepen our cooperation on multiple planes, Gustav Husak underscored, saying that the ties between Romania and Czechoslovakia were grounded on the internationalist cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the RCP which we want to further strengthen.

Stressing that his country attaches special importance to deepening economic cooperation, the speaker showed that its fundamental goals were set by the two leaders in Bucharest in December 1985 under the long-term programme for the development of the economic, technical and scientific cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Romania until the year 2000. The main direction of achieving it is the promotion of production specialization and of cooperation in production more particularly. This opens the path for a better utilization of the possibilities the upsurge of our countries' economies provides for the development of bilateral economic cooperation. Likewise, we back the efforts towards intensifying cooperation within CMEA, he noted.

Showing that the talks confirmed the unity of views on the cardinal questions of the international life, of the fight for peace and for preventing the war threat, Gustav Husak was highly appreciative of the recent proposals made by the Soviet Union on the liquidation of the Soviet and American medium-range and operative-tactical missiles from Europe.

Stressing that under the current dynamic international political circumstances of special imporance is the further consolidation of the socialist states' joint fight for international peace, security and cooperation, he said: It is in this direction that we take our joint steps to ensure and develop the Warsaw Treaty's aggregate of peace initiatives. Among them are the proposal made by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic regarding the setting up of a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone in central Europe, as well as the proposal on the creation of a denuclearized zone in the Balkans, also sponsored by Romania. We are revolved to closely cooperate, in future too, for the settlement of the other international problems, Gustav Husak said in conclusion.

Ceausescu Speaks at Luncheon

AU111906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1751 GMT 11 May 87

[Report on toast proposed by President Nicolae Ceausescu at luncheon given in his honor by CSSR President Gustav Husak in Prague 11 May]

[Text] Prague (AGERPRES) 11/5/1987 -- In the toast he proposed at the luncheon given in his honour President Nicolae Ceausescu assessed that his visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was an expression of the positive course of friendly and cooperative ties between the two parties and peoples, of the joint will to develop still more such fine relations with long-standing traditions. We appreciate the high stage of the Romanian-Czechoslovak links solidly founded on full equality, mutual esteem and respects, on the principles and ideals of socialism, he said, considering that everything possible should be done for them to steadily grow and assert still more powerfully as an example of relations between friendly socialist states which rally their efforts and cooperate actively for the building of the new system in their countries, for the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Highlighting that during the Romanian-Czechoslovak talks reference was made to the two parties and peoples' preoccupations for the development of socialist construction in Romania and Czechoslovakia, the Romanian president emphasized that, with the long-term agreements between the two countries -- in certain domains till the year 2000 -- as a basis, it was covenanted that work should be intensified for the expansion of collaboration, of production sepcialization and cooperation in production in various areas of joint interest. We think there are real possibilities to increase even more economic, technical-scientific and cultural exchanges in compliance with the growing possibilities of our countries that are in full progress, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out. [paragraph continues]

The RCP and Romanian state leader was highly appreciative of the achievements the Czechoslovak people, led by the party, has scored on the road of economic and social development, in the building of the socialist society.

Considering that the achievements of Romania and Czechoslovakia, of all countries building the new system are an essential factor in the growth of the might and prestige of socialism in the world, in the consolidation of those countries' independence and unity in their fight for social progress and peace, the speaker reiterated that Romania paid special attention to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries, took an active part in the expansion of collaboration and specialization within the CMEA as well as in the activity of the Warsaw Treaty, and made a direct contribution to the efforts of all peoples, of the progressive, advanced forces for a constructive solution to the big problems facing mankind today.

The international situation continues to be particularly serious and complex, the president said, emphasizing that a firm end to the arms race and a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the safeguarding of peoples' peace and life are fundamental problems of our days.

Mentioning that Romania supports the Soviet Union's proposal for the elimination of nuclear weapons in several stages, until the year 2000, Nicolae Ceausescu stated: We have declared for a solution to the various problems and phases of nuclear and general disarmament in an independent way, without conditioning one another. Consistent with that position, Romania has welcomed and backs the Soviet Union's proposals for a separate approach to the question of medium-range nuclear missiles and the conclusion of an accord on this matter. We also welcome and back the proposals regarding operational-tactical missiles, especially, their withdrawal from Czechoslovakia and the GDR and their complete destruction. We think that the existing proposals should be a basis for the soonest possible conclusion of an appropriate accord on medium-range nuclear weapons from Europe and their complete liquidation.

In the context, the Romanian president said that the socialist countries, and the European countries in general, cooperating closer, can and must play a more active role in the conclusion of proper understandings on nuclear weapons, on nuclear and general disarmament.

In keeping with the understandings we reached at the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Treaty socialist countries, effective measures should firmly be taken to substantially cut conventional weapons, the speaker said also mentioning that Romania decided to take a concrete step along this line and unilaterally reduce its arms, troops and military spending by five per cent.

We are consistently for the growth of collaboration in the Balkans, for the transformation of this area into a zone of peace and cooperation, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, of foreign military bases, the speaker said stressing that Romania supported the creation of such denuclearized zones in northern and central Europe as well as in other parts of the world. In that context he reasserted Romania's firm support to the proposal advanced by the Czechoslovak and East German Governments for the building of an area in central Europe without nuclear and chemical weapons.

Under the current circumstances, the speaker said, everything possible should be done for the elimination of the threat and use of force from international relations, for the settlement of the conflicts existing in various parts of the world by peaceful means exclusively, through negotiations, and a more resolute passage should be made to a global solution to the problems concerning the eradication of underdevelopment, including the developing countries' foreign debt problems, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Romania is determined to cooperate closely with the socialist countries, with all the progress- and peace-loving forces, so as to fully contribute to the resolution of all these problems and the firm assertion of the policy of detente, collaboration, independence, security and peace, President Nicolae Ceausescu said in concluding his toast.

Officials Attend Luncheon

LD112056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 May 87

[Excerpt] In honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, Gustav Husak gave a gala luncheon at Prague Castle. Present were Comrades Lubomir Strougal, Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Milos Jakes, Jozef Lenart, Jan Fojtik, Frantisek Pitra, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Jindrich Polednik, Miroslav Zavadil, and other representatives of our political and public life. Also present were the members of the entourage of the supreme Romanian representative. [passage omitted]

Communique Issued

AU112025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 11 May 87

[Report on "Romanian-Czechoslovak Joint Communique" on talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and CSSR President Gustav Husak in Prague 11 May]

[Text] Prague (AGERPRES) 11/5/1987 -- The communique released at the end of the friendly working visit RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Czechoslovakia on May 11 at the invitation of Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, shows that talks were held during the visit when the two party and state leaders informed each other about the implementation of the resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP and of the Seventeenth Congress of the CPCZ and exchanged views on the further development and deepening of the cooperation between the two parties and countries, and that they noted with satisfaction that the decisions made during the top-level meeting in Bucharest in December 1985 were being carried into effect, declaring for new measures to more efficiently develop the Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak decided that contacts be further expanded at the level of the Central Committees of the two parties, of parliaments, governments, political, youth, mass organizations, as well as the ties between counties and towns of the two countries to the end of deepending friendship and developing the Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation, of intensifying exchanges of experience in socialist construction.

Highly appreciating the deepening of the economic relations, the fact that 1986 saw the largest foreign trade volume between Ropmania and Czechoslovakia, the two party and state leaders highlighted that the steadily growing economic potential of the two countries provided favourable conditions for a broader development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak pointed to the particular importance of the long-term programme for the development of the economic, technical and scientific cooperation between Romania and Czechoslovakia until the year 2000, signed in December 1985 which underlies the further and qualitatively superior deepening of the economic, technical and scientific ties.

The two party and state leaders underscored the need for a more intense development of long-term cooperation in order to provide conditions for both national economies' supply with basic raw and subsidiary materials, products of the metal working industry, the chemical and light industries, agriculture and food industry, more intensely use productive units, substantially increase the share of mutual deliveries on the basis of production specialization and cooperation in production. Special attention was paid to diversifying the forms of cooperation between planning bodies, developing links between economic and scientific organizations of the two countries.

It was decided that the central bodies for science and technology of the two countries, jointly with economic bodies and organizations, intensify their efforts to identify new possibilities of increasing the contribution of bilateral technical-scientific cooperation to the settlement of problems in domains of priority interest such as microelectronics, robot technology, power engineering, a.o.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak expressed once again their countries' determination to more actively participate in multilateral economic, technical and scientific cooperation in the spirit of the talks held between the leaders of the communist and worker parties of CMEA member socialist countries in Moscow in November 1986. They reiterated their interest in the consistent implementation of the complex programme for the technical and scientific progress of CMEA member countries until the year 2000.

The two party and state leaders noted that the cultural, scientific and other relations between the two countries were successfully developing and stated for their continuous deepening.

Highlighting that Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak exchanged opinions on current international issues, the document underscores that they showed deep concern over the serious and complex world situation following the continuation of the arms race, of the nuclear one in particular, the imperialist policy of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of other states, the existence of conflicts in various parts of the world and the deterioration of the developing countries' situation.

The two party and state leaders assessed that the safeguarding of peace, the cessation of the arms race on the earth and the prevention of its extension to the outer space, a passage to tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, the elimination of the danger of a nuclear disaster which would put life on our planet in jeopardy were fundamental problems of our time. Stress was laid on the need to adopt constructive stances on the complex realities of the world today, in the interest of building up international security. The party and state leaders of the two countries reiterated the importance of implementing the programme proposed by the Soviet Union with regard to the complete liquidation, till the end of the century, of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

Romania and Czechoslovakia declare for the undelayed conclusion of an accord on the liquidation of the American and Soviet intermediate-range missiles from Europe. In the context, full support was shown for the recent initiatives and proposals advanced by the USSR in that respect as well as in relations to the complete liquidation of operational-tactical missiles from Europe.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak expressed their belief that the carrying into effect of the proposals for the creation of nuclear-and chemical-weapon free zones in the Balkans, in central Europe and other parts of the continent would help build up European security as well as the determination of their countries to further promote the implementation of the proposals advanced along this line by Romania and Bulgaria, by Czechoslovakia and the GDR, respectively.

Emphasis was also placed on the special significance of the Warsaw Treaty states' call upon the NATO states and all the European countries to carry out a programme on the reduction of troops and conventional weapons in Europe, which opens a real prospect to pass, concurrently with the reduction of nuclear arms, to conventional weapon, troops and military spending cuts. The translation into fact of the 25-per cent cut till 1990 would provide appropriate conditions for the furtherance of this process, the document shows.

The communique also highlights that Romania and Czechoslovakia are firmly for the rise of collaboration within the European process on to a qualitatively higher level. Both countries will act, in cooperation with the other participating states, so as the Vienna meeting unfold in a constructive spirit and be a remarkable contribution to disarmament, the building-up of security, confidence and collaboration on the continent.

During the talks, the document further shows, mutual support was shown for Romania's initiative for the calling in Bucharest of a conference on collaboration in science and technology as well as for Czechoslovakia's regarding the organization of an economic forum in Prague.

The two leaders mentioned the noxious activity of the revanchist forces, more particularly in the FRG, and underlined that revanchism, whatever the form in which it manifests, places world peace and security in jeopardy. The interests of building a climate of confidence and friendship among peoples require an end to the policy of encouraging anticommunism, of promoting racism just as nationalistic and chauvinistic theses.

The two party and state leaders underscored the need for the extinction of the hotbeds of tension and armed conflicts in various parts of the world, the settlement of interstate differences by way of negotiations alone. Romania's and Czechoslovakia's support and solidarity were shown for the fight of peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America for the safeguarding and consolidation of national independence, for free, self-reliant development, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

The two countries' determination was reiterated to act for the consolidation of the unity and cooperation among the Warsaw Treaty states, for the expansion of collaboration with the other socialist countries, with all the peace-loving, democratic and progressive forces in Europe and the world over.

The talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual understanding and respect. They gave fresh impetus to bilateral collaboration and contributed thus to further deepening the fraternal ties between the RCP and Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, between Romania and Czechoslovakia, the communique shows in conclusion mentioning that Nicolae Ceausescu invited Gustav Husak to visit Romania, an invitation he accepted with pleasure.

Husak, Strougal at Departure

LD112102 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] The supreme Romanian representative Nicolae Ceausescu ended this evening his friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia. He was seen off at the festively decorated Ruzyne Airport by Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal, Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Frantisek Pitra, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Jindrich Polednik, and other figures of our political and public life.

After the inspection of the military unit of honor from the Prague garrison, carried out by Nicolae Ceausescu with Gustav Husak, the pioneers of Prague presented the supreme Romanian representative a bunch of red flowers.

A special plane with Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left for Bucharest a few minutes after 1700.

LENART DELIVERS BRATISLAVA MAY DAY ADDRESS

AU051218 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 May 87 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, member of CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at May Day rally in Bratislava]

[Text] Dear fellow citizens of Bratislava, boys and girls, comrades!

Today, 1 May, the day of labor and solidarity, has once again arrived in our streets, houses, and hearts. It always captures us with its unique atmosphere. It fills us with new hopes and with a resolve to change ourselves and the world for the better. The banners flying in the processions carry the bequest of the revolutionary past, the struggle for social liberation, and the struggle for peace.

This year, after the long winter, we have been exceptionally eager for spring and to this day. We are starting our work with enthusiasm to overcome instances of lagging development.

Comrades, allow me to convey sincere greetings and congratulations on the occasion of 1 May on behalf of the CPSL Central Committee, of the National Front, of the Slovak National Council and of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

This year is the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It is a period of fundamental change in the development of our society and of urgent solutions to the issues affecting the fate of mankind, war, and peace. We are witnesses of and the participants in a great struggle for a new quality of socialism and for comprehensive development of its advantages and scope. Through its revolutionary substance, through the Bolshevik boldness of the plans, and through its humanitarian social direction, this present-day struggle ties in with the great deeds, which were embarked upon by the party of Lenin in October 1917. It is gathering new breath and fresh, modern scope. Just as then, much is at stake today. The fate of socialism and the future of the world are being decided. Our Communist Party and the people of our country are endorsing and joining this revolutionary struggle. This is why we warmly and unanimously welcomed the results of the January session of the CPSU Central Committee. This is why during Comrade Gorbachev's visit to our country, to Prague and Bratislava, our people, our youth and all of us clearly displayed our support for the noble efforts of the Soviet people aimed at the revolutionary rebuilding of society, at its further expansion and at achieving the worthy place of socialism in world competition. We have demonstrated our loyalty to the alliance and fraternity with the Soviet Union. The broad public demonstrated its admiration and respect for Comrade Gorbachev, who deserves major credit for the implementation of the Soviet Communists' innovative course in domestic and foreign policy.

Esteemed friends, you will surely agree that we send from our gathering today our warmest greetings to Soviet Communists and all Soviet people and wish them great success in their revolutionary advancement, in restructuring!

Comrades, at the March session of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Husak stressed, in the interests of implementing the program of our 17th party congress, the exceptional significance of the inspiring stimuli of the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee for Czechoslovakia and for our people. Our party, as the vanguard of society, assumes responsibility for the implementation of restructuring. To ensure its implementation, it has therefore adopted a wide range of measures, which will be consistently applied in a united effort from Central Committee through primary organizations.

In addition to restructuring the economic mechanism the CPCZ Central Committee presidium sets the task of emphatically enhancing all the democratic principles of the political system. Consequently, it has urgently pointed out the need to tackle the issue of activating the bodies and organizations of the National Front, issues of improving the work of the national committees and of elected members of the representative bodies. It has set the task of drawing up within a short time a bill on raising the autonomy, responsibility, and democracy of state enterprises. This approach, initiated by the party Central Committee, must be immediately and consciously promoted everywhere, continuing through to villages and enterprises. Elementary things such as maintaining law, order, and discipline must be immediately ensured everywhere. Order must be brought to supplier-consumer relations without delay; problems of quality and efficiency and nonfulfillment of the plan must be resolved.

Comrades, let us cultivate pride in one's workplace. Let us also improve relations between people. Let us raise the standards by which we live. Let us not wait for instructions from above, but use our initiative and each of us personally progress from words to decisive actions.

Comrades, we also take this opportunity to pay tribute to the efforts of the collectives which are making good the shortfalls caused by the severe winter weather. We pay tribute to those who, in difficult conditions, ensured the functioning of the national economy and who are continuing their resourceful work. However, not everyone is showing such an approach, not everyone is tackling problems responsibly and in a new way, in the spirit of the line of the 17th congress. Last year we made progress in the development of the economy, but we did not achieve the stipulated tasks in generating national revenue. Since the beginning of this year a large shortfall has arisen in plan fulfillment. This is unworthy of our industries, of economic production units, of enterprises, and of cooperatives.

There is therefore no other way but to wake up and deal with the backlog as soon as possible. It is necessary to realize, comrades, that it is only through good quality work and the generation of a higher national income that we can further raise the standards of society and, in particular, the standard of living. Let the measures that were approved recently in the spirit of the program of the 17th party congress to improve the social conditions of young families and retired fellow citizens encourage us in these efforts. They literally commit us to create the necessary resources through assiduous work. To achieve a desirable turn in the intensification of the economy, the CPCZ Central Committee decided to implement restructuring in the economy and in other spheres. [paragraph continues]

Why is this restructuring unavoidable? The reason is that without developing the creative forces of the working class, of cooperative farmers, of the intelligentsia, of scientists, teachers and artists without a qualitatively new stage of social relations and without the reovlutionary role of ownership by all people, the needed intensification will not be achieved. At issue is the active and creative particpation of the people in resolving the problems and in creating vital prerequisites for socialist self-management in production and in the lives of citizens. This is why we envisage the need to considerably deepen socialist democracy and to improve the use of the possibilities of the political system of the national front.

Comrades, what is at issue and what will be at issue? In the interest of a radical transfer from an extensive to an intensive economy it is first and foremost the strengthening of the role of the work collectives as true socialist masters, creators, and rulers of their commong and own spheres, so that they are not just a work force and indifferent employees. Their authority, their degree of interest and responsibility for the funds entrusted to them and their responsibility for meeting the demands of society will be raised considerably. It is on meeting these demands -- and not on any kind of output, low-quality goods or idle goods -- that the funds, the rewards and the bonuses of the collectives and of the individuals will depend. A just principle: Everyone is to merit his wages and the wages have to match the work, will be valid and will have to be valid.

This opens up a great chance for our society, for collectives and individuals -- to raise everyone's standards through conscientious and good quality work. We must seize this chance. Let everyone start with himself for this to happen.

Comrades, the claims of our opponents that it is not within the powers of socialism to implement such a kind of restructuring do not surprise us. However, we are surprised that there still exist enough sceptics who do not trust the strength and the ability of the people, who remain captive to bureaucratism, to self-indulgence, to inertia, and to an unwillingness to change what has become customary. This is why one of the main tasks of the present time is to change people's thinking and the social practice. We look to the future with a sober and optimistic view based on the conviction and belief that we will fulfill the targets and elevate socialism.

Comrades, we voice the conviction that, just as in the past, also in the new stage of the development of socialism in our country workers, technicians, scientists, and the young generation from Bratislava will march in the builders' front ranks. Enterprises from Bratislava reached the planned production growth last year. But although they increased the proportion of good quality products from 22 to 25 percent, which we appreciate, they failed to meet the other qualitative indicators. Whereas in the past the collectives of the Slovnaft, Georgi Dimitrov, Kablo, Bez, and other plants were an example for others to follow, this year they are behind in plan fulfillment. The plan calls for a marked headway in efficiency, quality, and innovation. We will scarcely resolve these problems using old methods! That is why we have no choice, comrades, but to offensively take the revolutionary path of restructuring.

Let us be encouraged by the example of the work force of the Figaro plant, which does not at all have a "sweet life," although it manufactures sweets. This collective has pledged to rapidly make up for its production shortfall, cut its planned costs 0.5 percent, raise planned labor productivity 1 percent, and increase the proportion of good quality products to more than 30 percent.

As we are speaking about quality, let me make one remark about mass public transportation. The public has had plenty of critical things to say about it recently. We assume that the city's responsible agencies have learned their lesson from the snow calamity. The remedial measures that have been adopted must be implemented rapidly and so that citizens feel them.

The collectives of our city that have embarked upon the struggle for good quality receive the due support, also from this place. However life requires that their exemplary deeds grow into a movement, that the struggle for quality be carried into all enterprises, organizations, and offices, into all places of work.

We are turning to Bratislava scientists and researchers and to the teachers and students of Bratislava universities to take an organized and noticeable part in the struggle for good quality and profitabilty.

We are turning to the staff of central agencies to energetically embark upon restructuring. Central state and economic agencies must fulfill their conceptual role and establish conditions for socialist entrepreneurship and working people's initiative. We voice the conviction that their hands will not tremble when doing away with bureaucratism, petty management, and harmful departmentalism.

Dear fellow citizens, May Day is the traditional symbol of the struggle of the working people for their rights, and today it is linked with the struggle for the basic right to life, the right to live in peace. The working people of the socialist, capitalist, and developing countries stand together in common ranks in their efforts to attain this; people united in the ideals of work, freedom, and democracy. Yes, comrades, the prophetic question we ask ourselves today is this: What must be done to avert the threat of nuclear war, to ensure the peaceful future of mankind, to achieve international detente? The unequivocal answer to this question is provided by the peace initiatives and practical steps of the Soviet Union which we unequivocally support with all our mind, heart, convictions, and actions.

After all, who, comrades and dear young friends, would not give his support to the proposal of the Soviet Union to completely eliminate mass destruction weapons by the end of this century or to the proposal to form a comprehensive system of international security?

Which one of us, dear fellow citizens, would not give his support to the peace initiatives advanced by Comrade Gorbachev during his visit to our country? After all, these proposals represent a constructive solution to fundamental problems of strengthening trust, peace, and security in Europe, in the same Europe that witnessed two terrible world wars in the course of the last 70 years, wars which the older generation still remembers.

You, comrades and boys and girls who are lucky not to have experienced a war, should therefore devote all your strength to prevent, alongside the older generation, another war from breaking out, a war which in its present catastrophic form would bring about the extinction of the human race.

We cannot therefore agree and resolutely disagree with the concept of nuclear deterrence championed by the militarist circles of the Pentagon!

On the contrary, we clearly support and will continue to support the concept of new thinking and new approaches in foreign policy championed and asserted by the Soviet Union.

Yes, comrades, dear young friends, we want military budgets to become peace budgets, we want scope to be created for creative building work by people all over the world, scope for their peaceful cooperation and competition!

That is why we send from this May Day rally our sparkling comradely greetings to all democratic, progressive, and peace-loving forces, to all fighters for freedom, understanding, and peace in the world!

Comrades, esteemed fellow citizens!

Work and peace are inseparable. It was Klement Gottwald who used to say: Build your country and you will strengthen peace! We highly value courageous work, the mother of all progress, and therefore today we sincerely congratulate the new heroes of socialist labor, the bearers of high state distinctions and honorary awards.

We greet Comrade Rudolf Baniar, tractor driver from the Zarnovica forestry enterprise; Comrade Milota Gresikova, scientist from the Virology Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava; Comrade Marie Paulechova, who is employed in the animal husbandry sector of the "Progress" united agriculture cooperative in Ostrov; and Comrade Frantisek Puhalla, miner from the Slovak magnesite works in Lubenik. Glory to their honest work!

Esteemed fellow citizens, dear young friends! We are proud of the achievements of the building of socialism which our working people, inspired by the CPCZ, have notched up. Their path was not an easy one, and today we are again faced with new and complex tasks of restructuring and enhancing socialist democracy throughout society. Communists alone, however, without the participation of the broad masses, cannot fulfill them. That is why we call on all citizens, trade unionists, young people, nonparty members, believers -- everyone who is interested in the further prosperity of our homeland -- to take part and bear coresponsibility for the great task of restructuring.

Comrades, allow me to say long live May Day! Workers of the world unite!

Long live the CPCZ, the initiator and organizer of the restructuring of our society!

Glory to our working people! Let our cooperation and fraternal relations with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community develop and flourish on a broad front!

Let peace reign and triumph throughout the world!

COMMENTARY VIEWS 'UNIQUE' USSR ECONOMIC RELATIONS

AU061523 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 87 p 3

[Report by Kaethe Aebi and Dieter Brueckner: "Direct Relations Between GDR Combines and USSR Production Associations"]

[Excerpts] On the earth and below ground, in space, in the world's seas, and in Antarctica -- many places are marked by friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. And many volumes are filled with the history of this fraternal cooperation between our Republic and the USSR, volumes in which cooperation in all spheres of social life has been recorded. The interlacing of our two countries' national economies has reached a very high degree in both volume and quality. Today there is virtually no combine, enterprise, or work collective not participating -- directly or indirectly -- in this cooperation, which has led to hundreds of thousands of personal meetings and friendships among workers, technicians, scientists, and managers.

The depth and degree of the interlacing of our national economies can be characterized by a superlative -- they are unique in the world. This is demonstrated by the 170 governmental and ministerial agreements and the 33 branch cooperation programs that are being vigorously implemented. It is also shown by the gigantic sum of M380 billion for the bilateral exchange of goods in the 1986-90 period. The proof of this is, above all, that we are tackling great, future-oriented projects together with the USSR, as provided for by the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Cooperation Between the GDR and USSR in the Field of Science, Technology, and Production for the Period up to the Year 2000."

The programs and accords on the basis of the agreements concluded by General Secretaries Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev in Berlin and Moscow are aimed at accelerating the development and application of key technologies and at securing the high scientific-technical level of products through increasingly close cooperation. The spheres this qualitatively new phase of cooperation -- a term that can rightly be used -- will involve were explicitly mentioned by Erich Honecker in his closing speech at the Third SED Central Committee meeting. The areas concerned range from microelectronics, and computer and CAD/CAM technology to optical fiber systems, from highly effective metalworking technologies, including laser technology, to new materials and biotechnology.

The Basis Is Economic Agreement [subhead]

Agreements signed in the past year providing for direct relations between combines, enterprises, and organizations in the GDR and associations, enterprises, and organizations in the USSR, and for the formation of joint specialists' collectives from both countries characterize this new phase of scientific-technological and economic cooperation.

This is not only the consequent continuation of the thousand-fold long-standing relations between work collectives in both countries; as Erich Honecker pointed out at the Third Central Committee meeting, new possibilities are opened up "to achieve a substantial increase in national income and the greatest possible economic effects for the national economies of our two countries by systematically uniting the intellectual and material potentials of our two countries. This aims at the active participation of combines, associations, and enterprises so as to achieve to scientific technological performances within a short time, to renew the range of products, and to reationalize production." This is always done on the basis of exact agreements. The prices for the goods supplied and services rendered are fixed on the basis of the present CEMA resolutions.

How does this increasingly close cooperation work? What results have been obtained so far, what are the future goals? What experiences, what findings have matured in this "marriage"? We looked for an answer to this question in Magdeburg, for example, at the parent company of the "Karl Marx" Fittings Combine. Why there? Because this is one of the combines that had already entered into a mutually advantageous partnership with the Soviet "Penstyashpromarmatura" Production Association in Pensa before the most recent agreement on direct relations was concluded. That was in 1981, on the basis of a ministerial agreement on long-term scientific-technological and production cooperation.

But, as a matter of fact, one has to go back further if one wants to trace the beginning of direct relations. On the basis of government agreements, the exchange of groups of specialists had already been initiated: In 1972 they jointly examined technological processes in the respective combines, worked out new types of fittings, and made suggestions for specialization. One important positive result in the books of both combines was that the Pensa fittings enterprise specialized in certain types of fittings and the production of welded steel plate slide valves. The Magdeburg works, however, whose experiences the construction of fittings date back to the past century, focused more on the production of slide valves made of cast steel. Common standards were worked out and mutual deliveries were agreed upon. This enabled both partners to manufacture larger quantities on production assembly lines. Wherever possible, documents were jointly prepared and exchanged. [passage omitted]

ENVOY SUBMITS RATIFICATION DOCUMENTS TO IAEA

AU061428 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 87 p 7

[Text] Ambassador Gerhard Meyer, permanent GDR representative to the United Nations and other international organizations in Vienna, on Wednesday [29 April] submitted the ratification documents of the convention on early warning and assistance in nuclear accidents to IAEA Director General Hans Blix. The ratification was effected by the State Council. Both conventions were passed in a special session of the league's general conference in August 1986 and signed by the GDR without fail.

During the meeting the IAEA director general expressed satisfaction over the fact that the GDR belongs to those states that have ratified both conventions. He sees this step in connection with the active and initiative-rich policy of the GDR to bring about peace and disarmament in Europe. He stressed that the most recent proposals put forth by State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, which are primarily aimed at easing tensions on the dividing line between the two military blocks, are in the interest of all European states.

NATIONAL CULTURE EVENT OPENS IN FRG 10 MAY

LD101457 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1314 GMT 10 May 87

[Excerpts] Duisburg, 10 May (ADN) -- Under the slogan "Insights -- Art and Culture From the GDR Heritage and Present", the "11th Duisburg Accents 1987" program was ceremonially opened today. This series of events will continue until the end of May and will present an extensive program of artistic and cultural work from the GDR. About 800 artists are taking part in over 100 events -- theater and film performances, concerts, exhibitions, writers' readings, colloquiums, and lectures.

Among the participants at the ceremonial opening, with more than 1,800 guests invited, at Duisburg's Mercator Hall were: Johannes Rau, minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia and patron of the event; Hans Schwier, North Rhine-Westphalian minister of culture; Duisburg Mayor Josef Krings; and Dorothee Wilms, federal minister for inner-German affairs. Also present was DKP Chairman Herbert Mies. Present from the GDR was a delegation led by Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann; Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's Permanent Mission in the FRG; and a group of local politicians. [passage omitted]

Speaking on behalf of State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann conveyed to the citizens of the city greetings and good wishes for a successful and good run for the "accents" program, linked to the expectation that the "11th Duisburg Accents 1987" would have a trust-building effect on relations between the two sovereign German states. There was a special greeting for Minister-President Johannes Rau. With the selection of culture items sent to Dusiburg, there was an expression of what is characteristic and essential about the richness, variety, and quality of socialist German national culture, the minister underscored. Culture and art can contribute to understanding and to peaceful coexistence. The "11th Duisburg Accents 1987" are the result of an impressive, trusting, and understanding cooperation which showed that possibilities there are for understanding in the cultural field as well, if conditions and interests on both sides are respected and accepted. [passage omitted]

Prior to the ceremonial opening, there was a meeting between the GDR culture minister and the North Rhine-Westphalia minister-president in which Ambassador Ewald Moldt also took part. [passage omitted]

HONECKER CABLES CONDOLENCES ON POLISH PLANE CRASH

LD092027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1201 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 9 may (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, and the people of the GDR, has conveyed his sincere condolences and deep sympathy to Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of State, on the occasion of the grave aircraft accident near Warsaw.

HAGER, POLAND'S WASILEWSKI DISCUSS CULTURAL LINKS

LD111927 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1512 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 May (ADN) -- Cultural cooperation between the GDR and Poland is developing successfully. This was stated by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and PZPR Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Wasilewski, who is in the GDR at the head of a PZPR Central Committee study delegation. Proof of this are the concluded agreements, as well as the numerous direct relations between artists' associations and cultural institutions. Both politicians discussed future joint projects and cooperation.

Kurt Hager spoke of the numerous initiatives and activities of artists and cultural workers, by which they are taking part in a committed manner in the struggle for peace and disarmament and making their contribution to the further development of socialism in the GDR. They are concentrating on the striving for higher artistic performance and the effort to raise the level of intellectual-cultural life.

During the visit the PZPR delegation will acquaint itself with the experiences of the SED in its work in the cultural field, and will hold talks with artists and cultural workers.

HONECKER CABLES CEAUSESCU ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD112045 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the GDR and Romania, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, sent a congratulations telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu. It expresses the satisfaction that the treaty has proved its worth in real life. The GDR and Romania, united in the Warsaw Pact and in CEMA, are working to resolve the fundamental political and economic issues that face both nations and all of mankind.

It is in accordance with the spirit and the content of the friendship treaty that both countries are struggling in firm alliance with the USSR and the other socialist states to preserve mankind from a nuclear inferno and to enable it to have a peaceful future through ending the arms race, removing nuclear weapons, and progressing to comprehensive disarmament.

DPRK ATOMIC INDUSTRY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD111929 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1609 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 May 87 (ADN) -- A delegation from the DPRK Ministry of Atomic Industry ended its several week-long visit to the GDR State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation protection on Monday. It acquainted itself with the system, proven over 25 years in the GDR, for protecting people and the environment and for guaranteeing the safety of the plant for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The guests visited the "Bruno Leuschner" nuclear power station combine and institutes of the Academy of Sciences. The visit has aided the deepening of cooperation in nuclear safety and radiation protection.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN POLITICIAN VISITS -- Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front, met with Eduard Eisenberger, vice president of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of Romania, in Berlin on Friday [1 May] for a friendly talk. The Romanian politician expressed his satisfaction with the good relations between the people's movements in both countries. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 May 87 p 5 AU]

MAROTHY WRITES ON ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

AU050720 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 May 87 p 5

[Article by MSZMP Politburo member and Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy: "On the Road of Economic Stabilization"]

[Text] The Central Committee decision of November 1986 led to great interest and a lively debate in our society, and its political and economic importance became obvious. The decision was favorably received internationally too; the critical observers of our economic situation said that the decision formulated the political foundation for economic development.

The party members and the wide public opinion have generally viewed the decision as an important guideline which benefits our further development, and they appreciated its sincere and critical tone; the society's readiness for public activity has increased considerably. At the same time, however, we are witnessing increasing anxiety, and even pessimism sometimes as well as impatience as a result of the country's economic situation.

Enterprise and cooperative initiatives aimed at accelerating the solutions to economic problems have increased. In working out their plans for 1987, the enterprises and cooperatives tried to put the new requirements into effect by placing greater emphasis on discovering the possibilities of accelerating production, on increasing exports, improving work discipline, and on achieving a more rational manpower and budget management. In spite of these positive factors, there is still no fundamentally qualitative change as a whole in the enterprises' annual plans for 1987.

The decision put the rights and responsibilties of the central, district, and local bodies of party and state guidance into better perspective. The decision drew attention to the responsibilties deriving from the fulfilment of our democracy and the wide-scale implementation of rights, and to the need for greater independent activity on the part of our independent enterprises. The need for and practice of formulating individual tasks have improved considerably.

The Government's Action Program [subhead]

At its meeting in November 1986, the Central Committee stipulated halting the unfavorable trends of 1985-86 and creating conditions for the process of development as the main tasks facing the economy. This task is so great that -- due to the time needed for its implementation -- only a long-term answer can be given to this problem.

It was already clear in the course of approving the people's economic plan and state budget for 1987 that its implementation would require strong guidance activity and firm measures. Therefore, the Council of Ministers stipulated wider-scale and planned economic organization and regulation measures than they had previously.

Earlier than usual, the government reviewed the economic indicators and characteristics of 1986 on the basis of the January data. The government concluded that the formation of resources in 1986 was lagging behind the planned level, that national income had increased by only 0.6 percent, and that the expected improvement in economic efficiency failed to materialize. In spite of this, domestic consumption increased by 3.2 percent, including a 2.7 percent increase in the population's consumption. [paragraph continues]

A considerable imbalance emerged in our foreign trade accounted in currencies other than the ruble, and our existing convertible currency debts increased in 1986. The state budget deficit increased to more than double the level stipulated in the plan.

On the basis of economic activity for 1986 and the experiences of economic management in that year, it has become obvious that considerable additional measures are needed for the implementation of economic tasks for 1987.

Therefore, the Council of Ministers included the most important tasks necessary for the implementation of the annual people's economic plan in a uniform system. Taking also into consideration the Central Committee decision of December 1986 on the acceleration of technological development, this action program also contains, in addition to the short-term tasks, the tasks of economic management development and of working out the economic policy programs for 1988-90. The package of measures aimed at accelerating and encouraging economic activity and which -- as a result of the considerable surplus consumption -- also contains the tasks aimed at limiting the purchasing power, is playing an important role in this action program. These outstanding tasks had to be solved in the first phase of implementation -- in the first quarter of the year. These tasks were aimed at facilitating the achievement of the planned convertible currency turnover balance, restructuring the economy, increasing the economy's income-producing capacity, and reducing the state budget deficit.

In the framework of measures aimed at increasing the formation of resources and the exports and encouraging the exports, we have devalued the forint as compared to convertible currencies. Profitable enterprises can receive profit tax refunds. The supply of credits for working assets has become stricter and, based on lasting enterprise savings, the commercial banks can concurrently increase their investment credit possibilities. In the case of certain machines, the enterprises can audit an accelerated amortization.

A desirable economic situation and particularly the foreign trade balance requirements made it imperative to adjust the domestic purchasing power to the resources based on performances -- all this within the framework of measures aimed at limiting the purchasing power. We are not talking about a general reduction of purchasing power. These measures placed the efficient enterprise management and production investment factors in the forefront. Enterprise investments are increasing according to the plan. There has been an inevitable surplus burden on three main groups of domestic consumers: on the economic units, budget institutions, and -- with particular regard to the surplus consumption of the past 2 years -- on the population too. Evaluating the overall economic affect too, the Council of Ministers reduced the budget sources allocated in the plan for central investments and enterprise investment subsidies by some 3.5 billion forints. The subsidies allocated for council investments are 1.5 billion forints less than planned. We have tried to differentiate within individual areas: greater burdens are placed primarily on low efficiency units from among the economic units and on budget institutions that are not among the principle areas of activity; as for the population, particular attention was given to avoid increasing the burdens of large families and pensioners.

We also have to deal with the developments in the population's consumption. It is characteristic of this period that we have consumed more than we produced. Due to the surplus consumption of 1985-86, we had to take measures aimed at bringing consumption closer to the produced resources. In spite of this, the developing population consumption level is only slightly behind the level stipulated for 1987 in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, while the real value of produced assets is considerably lower than planned. We will also take savings-encouraging measures aimed at reducing consumption (for example, the interest paid on several population savings account will increase as of 15 May).

The conditions in which we have started our economic activity in 1987 showed that, as far as nominal incomes are concerned, there is also a danger of surplus outflow. These conditions made it necessary to increase the official prices higher than originally planned. Taking other factors into consideration too, first of all the effects of the recent forint devaluation, the increase in prices -- according to the present calculations -- will exceed the planned 7 percent. The government, however, will constantly follow the price developments, and wishes to take a stricter stand than hitherto against unjustified price increase efforts.

The chances for a greater wage increase than the average in the case of enterprises and economic units with outstanding performance, and thus, a more favorable development of real wages too, will continue and even improve.

The measures taken to encourage further savings affecting the non-productive and budget institutions were aimed at developing the infrastructure affecting the living conditions of the population. These conditions underscore even more the need to outline goals on the basis of a strict order of importance and to carry out well-planned economic management.

Due to the social demand for housing, the government intends to pay adequate attention to the development of housing in spite of the decreasing possibilities. We think that this can be achieved by making more efficient use of our possibilities, primarily by modernizing the housing management, and as a result, the number of families that receive better housing will not decrease as compared to the previous years.

The Experiences of the Beginning of the Year [subhead]

In order to work out more expedient and efficient measures, we established a system that constantly considers the changes in economic activity and plan implementation, and which evaluates these changes and proposes new measures. It is inevitable for the activity of economic guidance to strengthen this practice and make it more efficient.

The available statistics and information pertinent to the economic processes at the beginning of this year do not yet show the beginning of a change in previous trends as a result of measures stipulated by the Central Committee decision of November 1986 and the supplementary measures stipulated in the people's economic plan for 1987. There has been a general further deterioration in the economic processes of the first 2 months of the current year. In March, however, the unfavorable trends characteristic of several areas -- like, for example, the industrial production and foreign trade acccounted in currencies other than the ruble -- ceased to continue.

Gross industrial production in the first quarter of the current year exceeded production for the same period of the previous year by 3.4 percent. Production per day, however, has not increased; it even decreased in mining, electric energy production, metallurgy, building-material industry, and in light industry; production per day in machine industry remained the same as in the previous year and it increased in the chemical and food industries.

In agriculture, the area planted with winter corn exceeded the plan by 2 percent. The majority, however, is of poor quality due to the autumn drought and the harsh winter. In spite of this, the winter loss is not greater than the average. To replace the winter corn ploughed up because of its development, the agricultural farms are planting mainly fodder plants and sunflowers. The increase in the production of import-saving soya and other protein plants is also assisted by central measures. The delay in agricultural works due to the late arrival of spring has further increased the usual spring time work load. [paragraph continues]

More contracts for vegetable production were signed this year than last year. The purchase of the most important animal products increased as a whole by 9 percent in the first quarter of the current year, and considering the current world market prices, there has been a favorable development in the structure of these sales.

As a result of a strong increase in March, the volume of exports accounted in U.S. dollars increased during the first 3 months of the year, but the deterioration in the terms of trade continued; thus, the import surplus was slightly higher than last year. With the increase in ruble-accounted exports, this area showed a slight balance surplus.

It is impossible to draw long-term conclusions from the preliminary data of the first quarter of the current year. It is necessary to evaluate the changes in industrial production and in capitalist exports to have a clear picture of the causes behind the various developments. Extremely hard work is needed in the months ahead to implement the 1987 plan as a whole. The present activity is inadequate in the areas of increasing the non-ruble exports, replacing the non-ruble imports efficiently, restructuring the activity of the enterprises with financial losses, and in reducing the budget deficit and domestic consumption.

The income production of the people's economy is considerably lower than planned, and the subsidies as well as the enterprise incomes have been increasing at a rate exceeding this income, which is also due to the devaluation of the forint. There is considerable pressure on the state budget to increase subsidies and cancel taxes.

According to the estimates, some 7-8 billion forints from the enterprise financial deficit are not settled, and there has been no desirable change in the individual attitude aimed at winning central support. There has been no essential progress achieved in the use of the processes of elimination and rehabilitation or in reducing enterprise subsidies.

To Improve the Balance [subhead]

The above-mentioned development in economic processes and the attitude of the enterprises demand a series of further, improve the foreign trade balance in convertible currency, and to reduce the budget deficit, we have to solve further tasks in the coming months:

- we wish to advance faster in the process of technological development and in the utilization of these results production;

- we will review again the state of certain central economic development programs and -- if necessary -- adjust these goals to the changing requirements;

- we will examine the implementation of the programs referring to the mining, metallurgy, and surface construction industries;

- we will make a consistent use of the regulations concerning the procedures of liquidation and rehabilitation;

- we wish to improve our foreign trade activity and to modernize its organizational conditions;

- along mutually favorable conditions, we wish to increase our trade and cooperation activities with the socialist countries.

All these make the government's economic guidance activity face strict requirements. The taking of inevitable measures aimed at a structural reorganization of the economy are sometimes accompanied by tensions; they require steady work.

Our recent, as well as current, international negotiations, can lead to an increase in our economic policy scope of manuevering. Among these negotiations, the meeting in November 1986 between Comrades Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev, and the subsequent Hungarian-Soviet meeting of premiers, were of outstanding importance. In the framework of our cooperation, possibilities open up for steps aimed at strengthening the Hungarian economy's foreign balance, for mutual increase in bilateral exchange of goods, and for an increased use of some of our free production capacities. Recently, during Comrade Yegor Ligachev's visit, -- together with other important political issues -- we reviewed the Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation and the activity carried out as a result of the high-level agreement signed in November 1986. We actively continue to implement these agreements.

In order to expand the world economic scope for maneuvering and to diversify the market conditions, negotiations are under way with various economic associations and regional economic groups. To improve our marketing conditions, we have proposed signing a trade agreement with the EEC. At its session of 27 April 1987, the EEC Ministerial Council approved the beginning of negotiations aimed at a bilateral trade and cooperation agreement to be signed with Hungary.

We continue with our efforts advancing the introduction of foreign active capital in harmony with our economic policy goals. We have consistently made the conditions for this more attractive; some 85 mixed enterprises have been established so far.

In order to facilitate the introduction of foreign active capital into our country, we continue to work on improving the propaganda efforts abroad. Measures are taken to further ease the domestic administrative limitations and to accelerate the administrative work with the establishment of mixed enterprises.

The Conditions for Devlopment [subhead]

We must also be aware that, in addition to unfavorable external effects, there are domestic structural problems behind our poor performance. Solving these problems is not a short-term task, but the upcoming steps should be taken in the course of this year.

In the course of the implementation of the decision of November 1986, it is an important political task of the coming months to work out a uniform action program. This is now the primary interest of all the responsible leaders and all the citizens. It is possible to create such a uniform action by carrying out a consistent and coordinated activity and by involving public opinion deeper than hitherto. We see the road leading to economic development in a path that relies on increased profitable market sales based on consistent structural changes, and which create conditions for lasting development, as well as continues the reform of the economic management.

There is a double task facing the economic management deriving from the Central Committee decision of November 1986. The primary task is to improve the overall economic management practice and make it more consistent, as well as the implementation of the Central Committee position of April 1984 referring to the development of economic management.

We can confidently state, and this is clearly confirmed by the acceptance of the Central Committee decision of November 1986, that all the social strata and groups in our society are interested in solving the tasks facing the economy and the society. There is a perceptible awareness and activation of this interest nowadays. Our democratic political system long ago created a scope for interest assertion efforts; considerable human and social power resources have joined in shaping and implementing the society's economic development goals. On this road, our economic policy goals have become a national program that mobilizes our entire society. In the area of political conditions, we have always considered the consistently renewing confidence between the masses and the leadership, the democratic dialogue with the entire society developed by our party, the increasing publicity given to situation analysis and the decisionmaking process, and the sincere and self-critical handling of failures and mistakes. Our party introduced all these 30 years ago and has been practicing them ever since. There is no need to find new things. We have to continue these.

DISSIDENT CULTURE CENTER OPENS IN BUDAPEST

AU111928 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 May 87 p 1

[Excerpt] On Friday [9 May] Hungarian dissidents opened an "Alternative Culture Forum" in Budapest with an exhibition about the missing Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg.

In addition to documents concerning Wallenberg, samples of Jewish art are also exhibited. The center, which is located in the house of 33 year old painter Gabor Zrinyfalvi, is part of an attempt to break the "state monopoly" in the cultural sector, it was stated in a manifesto distributed at the opening. [passage omitted]

LAZAR SENDS CONDOLENCES ON POLISH AIR CRASH

LD111406 Budapest MTI in English 1244 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram of condolences to Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, on account of the LOT air catastrophe near Warsaw.

KADAR, LOSONCZI SEND CSSR NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

LD082147 Budapest MTI in English 1831 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, have sent a telegram of congratulations to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, head of government of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

The telegram says, "our people are familiar with and highly appreciates the achievements of socialist building work in the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, and the efforts to put into practice the resolutions of the 17th congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

"We are satisfied to see the constant strengthening of cooperation in keeping with our common goals and interests and promoting the accomplishment of the tasks of socialist building work and the intensification of friendship between the two peoples. We are interested in further expanding the fruitful relations which successfully contribute to the prosperity of our peoples and the strengthening of the cause of the socialist community, peace and international security.

On the occasion of your national day, we wish you and the peoples of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic further success for the accomplishment of your socialist objectives and our joint struggle for world peace."

On the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, has congratulated in a telegram Alois Indra, president of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Greetings messages have been sent by the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary, the National Peace Council and the National Council of Hungarian Women.

POZSGAY, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PRON CONGRESS

LD112058 Budapest MTI in English 1812 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI) -- The delegation of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, which had attended the second congress of the Polish Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) under the leadership of General Secretary Imre Pozsgay, returned to Budapest on Monday. Imre Pozsgay, together with the leaders of the other foreign delegations, met Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State, Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs, member of the PUWP CC and former general of PRON, gave a dinner in honour of the Hungarian delegation.

SZABO RETURNS FROM TALKS HELD IN ITALY 11 MAY

LD112104 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI) -- Istvan Szabo, member of the HSWP Political Committee, president of National Council of Agricultural Producer Cooperatives and acting president of the National Cooperative Council, who had attended the Rome Congress of the National League of Cooperative and Friendly Societies (Lega Nazionale) in Rome, has returned from Italy. Istvan Szabo held talks with Lan Franco Turci, president of Lega Nazionale, on the further development of relations between the cooperatives of the two countries. Istvan Szabo also held talks with Alfredo Reichlin, member of the Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), and Paolo Bufalini, president of the Central Control Committee of PCI, members of the PCI leadership.

KOTAI, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT TO SPAIN

LD072034 Budapest MTI in English 1615 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI) -- A Hungarian party delegation paid a visit to Spain May 3rd to 7th headed by Geza Kotai, member of the HSWP Central Committee, head of the Foreign Department at the HSWP CC, at the invitation of the Communist Party of Spain Central Committee (PCE).

The delegation met General Secretary Gerardo Iglesias. Geza Kotai held talks with Deputy General Secretary Enrique Curiel, Simon Sanches Montero, member of the PCE Executive Committee and party foreign secretary, and Leonor Bornao, member of the PCE CC, head of the International Department. They exchanged views on the international situation, timely issues of the international communist and workers' movement and the development of relations between the two parties.

In Madrid, Barcelona and Toledo the delegation met with representatives of municipal councils and leaders of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia.

In the course of his visit Geza Kotai met Francisco Ordonez, foreign minister, and Rafael Tunon, head of Department of Foreign Relations at the governing Spanish Socialist Workers' Party. The sides reviewed bilateral relations and issues of international concern, with particular attention to the situation in Europe.

HORVATH, MSZMP DELEGATION HOLD TALKS IN PORTUGAL

LD101659 Budapest MTI in English 1553 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, led by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee, visited Portugal May 5-9 on the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party. The delegation included Atilla Gecse, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, Zoltan Gal, head of section of the State Management and Administration Department of the Central Committee, and Jozsef Dudla, first secretary of the Miskolc City Committee of the HSWP.

The delegation held talks with Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, Sergio Vilagirues, member of the Political Committee and Secretariat, and Albano Nunes, member of the Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department.

At the cordial and friendly discussions the sides gave briefs on the state of the two countries, the activity and timely tasks of the HSWP and the PCP. In the spirit of agreement they reviewed major issues of international life and the international communist movement, and cooperation of the two parties developing in the spirit of reciprocal solidarity. They reconfirmed their determination to further deepen cooperation between the HSWP and the PCP, with the intention that this will contribute to the general strengthening of Hungarian-Portuguese relations.

During its visit to Portugal, the HSWP delegation held talks with leaders of the parliamentary group of the PCP, and visited the cities of Amadora and Barreiro, and met leaders of the Communist Party and local administration.

The Hungarian Party delegation returned to Budapest.

GYPSY POPULATION, COUNCIL TASKS DISCUSSED

AU091930 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 May 87 p 3

[Article by Tibor Franka: "Plans of the Newly-Elected National Gypsy Council -- Steps on a Long Road"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] When many people are concerned about their own jobs and survival, it is difficult to talk about resources, about joint actions, and even more difficult to undertake tasks relating to and enforcing the interests of the great majority. Yet the Gypsy Council can only come at least close to its basic goals if it relies on the understanding and helping partnership of the entire society.

Chairman Dr Zoltan Szirtesi said the following: [passage omitted] We regarded it as necessary the size of the council; therefore, we invited and accepted 20 more members in addition to the present 27 members. These new members include both Gypsies and non-Gypsies. [passage omitted]

Perhaps the greatest problem of the Gypsy community is in education and employment. Sometimes there is progress in these areas, but at other times there is a decline. According to a former report, only 12 percent of adult males and 5 percent of women have a skill. Children often leave school at the beginning of the later primary grades. The reason most often given is that their parents cannot always care for them even if they want to. Another factor that slows down the catching up process of this ethnic group -- recent increasing prejudice against it.

Dr Szirtesi said that, "there are three kinds of prejudices; the reservations of the non-Gypsy population against the Gypsies; the prejudice of Gypsies against non-Gypsies; and the controversy in the Gypsy community itself."

There are also problems between the National Gypsy Council under the auspices of the PPF and the Culture Federation of Gypsies operating under the Ministry of Education, and there is no point denying this. Recently, even outside observers could easily notice that instead of internal integration, there has been an internal rivalry. [passage omitted] I asked Chairman Dr Zoltan Szirtesi, how do they plan to ease the tensions between the council and the federation. He said "Obviously, our cooperation is often not smooth enough. The main problem is that it is not clear what our tasks are, and what belongs to the culture federation. Yet we really want to improve cooperation." [passage omitted]

Secretary Istvan Mezei interrupted saying as follows: "In order to make progress in our work, and thus in the case of Gypsies, we need more publicity. In the television program Blue Light [regular criminal investigation information], people see a lot of Gypsy criminals. Yet if we want to reduce our backwardness, other programs should deal with our achievements as well. In fact, comparing the figures on crimes among Gypsies and non-Gypsies, the number of Gypsy criminals is no greater than that of non-Gypsies. And by this I am not trying to defend the criminals but my honest fellow people. We often realize that not even people in high offices are aware of the social process of our integration. How can we expect help from the population if people only hear and see bad things about us?"

The National Gypsy Council with its finalized membership is facing a rather important 4-year term.

PACIFISTS 'VERY SATISFIED' WITH RESULTS OF MEETING

AU110848 Paris AFP in English 2249 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 11 (AFP) -- Polish peace movement leaders said Sunday they were "very satisfied" with the results of the weekend international peace seminar which finished here on Sunday after three trouble-free days, despite efforts by authorities to block the meeting. The seminar, the first ever held in an East-block country, was organised by the Polish Liberty and Peace Group (WiP) and brought together about 60 representatives from Western peace movements and 80 WiP members.

Jiri Vancura, a Czechoslovak history professor and member of the Charter 77 peace group, as well as Yugoslav Tomaz Masthak were the only non-Polish East-block pacifists who were able to attend. Others on the invitation list had been stopped by their governments, while about 20 Westerners were turned away at Poland's borders.

The participants decided to cooperate in their struggle for Europe's disarmament and adopted a motion sent by West German pacifists claiming the right of conscientious objectors to refuse military service. Although there were some differences over which of the two superpowers was the most dangerous -- the East-block pacifists claiming the Soviets were the main concern, and the Westerners believing the United States should not be forgotten -- both groups agreed to further discuss the point.

On Saturday the participants placed a wreath on the grave of Father Jerzy Popielusko, murdered by Polish political police, and Sunday held a similar ceremony at the tomb of Otto Schimek, an Austrian soldier executed by the Nazis during World War Two for refusing to kill a Polish civilian. Neither ceremony was interrupted by police, who have previously stopped WiP members from visiting the soldier's grave-site.

JARUZELSKI MEETS ROMANIAN ENVOY, SALUTES CEAUSESCU

AU110846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0608 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Warsaw AGERPRES 11/5/1987 -- A message of warm comradely greetings and best wishes from the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, was delivered to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic. Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked and conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu his warm salute, wishing him well and a successful activity.

The messages were exchanged during Wojciech Jaruzelski's reception of Tamara Dobrin, chairman of the Executive Bureau of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front's [SDUF] National Council, who attended the Second Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

LD111758 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Abdol Wakil, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, will pay an official visit to Poland in the second half of May at the invitation of Marian Orzechowski.

JARUZELSKI OFFERS ARMS PLAN IN PRON CONGRESS SPEECH

AU120906 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 May 87 p 3

["Text" of Wojciech Jaruzelski's address to the Second PRON Congress in Warsaw, 8 May; "The Second PRON Congress Opens a New Chapter To Be a Time of Dialogue and Accord for Creative Deeds, Effective Activities, Development" -- Wojciech Jaruzelski's Speech"]

[Text] Esteemed delegates, here in this room are gathered representatives of all generations, areas, and professional groups, representatives of our society. There are those who by their courage and selflessness have filled the page of the extremely difficult beginnings of the many-million strong coalition, PRON. There are here those who have reached this stage along various, often bumpy roads. In spite of often painful experience and the feeling of disappointment, the bitterness of lack of fulfillment [niespelnienie], they did not use their experience for personal gain, instead placing above them the highest cannon -- the good of the Republic. This is the right moment to ardently greet those gathered here, and all participants and activists of our movement, and to express sincere thanks. [applause]

The first congress, which deliberated 4 years ago, is so near and yet so far away. It took part amid conditions of profound division, tension, and uncertainty. The innovative, programmatic, and organizational formula of the PRON announced then, however, the opening of an important chapter in the sociopolitical life of Poland. Historians will one day examine the first documents of our movement, which were written out of the need of the heart, and a realistic evaluation of national dangers and chances, and they will note the significance of those who began to heal the wounded and torn tissue of social bonds and helped to extricate Poland from the crisis and restore good hope. History will also judge those who attempted not to notice, to ignore the movement, and then to belittle and slander it, all in vain. The tribune of the congress is not a place for jokes; it would become one if we began to quote here various predictions and claims regarded as certain in those years.

Certain people -- people who never respected the law -- continue to proclaim them even today. People who have never worked try to pretend they are proletarians. The unbelieving try to pass for believers and the extremists for moderates. Those who adore the laws of capitalism are not embarrassed to pose as champions of trade union freedoms and those who worship U.S. missiles pose as pacifists. They continue to be supported by those foreign centers for whom we are all the more attractive the more we are divided, in confict, and susceptible to antisocialist emotions.

Various opinions may be expressed about Poland in the spring of 1987. However, no one who is honest and wise will deny that we were able to decide about the fate of the homeland -- as an authority and a nation -- in a sovereign and responsible manner, that our efforts and activities were not and are not to defend that which has been lived through; on the contrary, they are to forge a road for the new, for the process of socialist reforms. We did not ask anyone where he comes from. We did not divide society into victors and vanquished. There is no and cannot be any move away from the ideal and practice of accord conceived in this way. Everyone who spoke at the first congress tried to present his vision of PRON, his view of its place and role. Today, we have behind us experiences confirming the validity of the decisions, made mutually at the time. The movement has expanded, has taken root, and has grown strong. It has achievements on a wide scale, and a rich program. It knows what to do and how to do it, what to struggle against and what to avoid. With this conviction, allow me to confine myself to only a few thoughts.

We are entering a breakthrough period, deciding about the future for decades. We are facing comprehensive reforms that are to accelerate the development of Poland and transform its life in a profound way. Will we exploit this chance? With certainty, yes, but we must jointly and more energetically clear the ground of every anachronism and obstacle.

We are fully aware of the accumulated challenges and threats and the scale of unsatisfied needs. We realize how heavy they lie on the backs of society, but haggling and bargaining about what is urgent and what is more urgent, although it is extremely understandable, does not move us forward and does not solve anything. Everyone has a valid argument in Poland today, but the victory of one rules out another. To realize them all, we would have to have the riches of Kuwait, the tenacity of the Soviet people, Japanese industriousness, German discipline, and Swiss thriftiness in our blood. The essence of sovereignty is the possibility of choice. It depends on ourselves, above all, whether we remain bound in the chains of objective difficulties, with a sense of impotence, or whether we quicken our step, strengthen our country, and carve out a better future.

From the depths of the crisis, we have managed to return to stability in the course of a few years; we have achieved measurable progress. We have taken the first important steps on the road of reform so we can do it. What must we do to establish that which is vital? The only method is to rush forward, to make a determined socioeconomic burst, which will enable in the near future a fundamental revaluation, a modernization of the method of managing. This is, in fact, the essence of the assumptions of the second stage of the reform. PRON also made an important contribution to their formation. We are submitting those assumptions for social consultation. Society must judge the tempo and costs we are prepared to accept.

One thing is certain: The demands must be higher in all cells, central and local, managerial and executive, at every work post.

The innovation and boldness of the proposed solutions and their far-reaching nature bodes well for acceleration [przyspieszenie], for overcoming weaknesses. There are no small number of these: old structures and habits, pressure from group interests, the gap between economic regulations and the results of their practical application, the successful race to acquire cash at the cost of productivity, and finding out that this cash is of little value in shops.

We easily find a common language as regards negative, often simplified generalizations. When it comes to drawing concrete conclusions and to acting, then the situation is worse. The explanations multiply, the circumventions intersect, the objective difficulties expand. That which satisfied some turns out to be unacceptable for others. All this, objective factors aside, has conspired to cause the imperfection of the reform to date and the slowness in moving away from a command-distributive system to a tender-distribution.

The reform does not need applause but success of application. Radicalism of proclamations should become radicalism of implementation. This constitutes a responsible task and, above all, a great chance for the young generation. It is, in a natural way, a valuable ally of the transformations; the aspirations of youth and the striving for individual and collective success may shorten the road to greater efficiency. The second stage of the reform, which today decides the state and prospects of management, is a great national concern and should become a fundamental platform of accord. The search for active, social support for a speedier, more decisive solution to key problems of development should become a fundamental platform of accord. This is the duty of every responsible citizen, of all participants of the PRON.

The process of socialist integration will benefit the implementation of these plans, as will the dynamically developing cooperation with the Soviet Union. A new, higher quality cooperation is being born; this has been emphatically proved by the recently signed Polish-Soviet declaration.

Our country's relations with the West are still not free of pressure [nie sa wolne od obciazen]. It is true that the illegal restrictions have been formally lifted, but there continues to be economic and technological discrimination. Polish society has the right to expect that our Western partners will bring about a full and true normalization; this will be a gauge of the authenticity of the sympathy they profess to have for the Polish nation.

Esteemed congress participants, the national accord has a long and complicated genealogy. We do not say that, as of 23 July 1944, all Poles supported people's power; but it is all the more baseless to say that the whole nation was against communism. The following slogans, that the PZPR was made up of Russian-paid flunkeys, and that the home army was the spit-covered dwarf of reactionary forces, were equally false. Thus the way the nation was torn apart at that time was being expressed through caricature. This is not history. This was our Polish stretch of the path through torment. People who in the second half of the forties were on opposite sides of the barricades, have now worked side by side in perfect agreement for many tens of years. However, new divisions and conflicts arose. They were felt most acutely at the beginning of the eighties. This too is now history. This does not mean that conflicts have disappeared. They are always part of every development process. Apart from differences in world outlook and politics, there is a whole range of various class, groups, regional, branch, community, and professional interests; in a word, human interests. In the PRON they are all brought together as if focused by a lens. Here there is room for many world outlooks, for differences in ideological and political motivations, for the broadest possible accord but not at the cost of socialist principles, not from a position of strength, and not from the position of a petitioner.

It is our sincere intention to seek a basis for cooperation with people from whom we are separated by fundamental differences.

After all, acceptance of the whole PRON program is not imperative for having concern for the country's strength, for society's morals, for the building of schools, for environmental protection. It has been known for a long time that it is not enough to repeat after Mickiewiz [Polish poet, 1798-1855]: Let us love one another. This sounds beautiful in verse. What is important in life, above all, is to mutually respect one another, to try and understand one another, to want to act together. Every law is open to reform. Every mistake can be rectified. There is only one thing that is impossible to reform and put right; ill will, unfruitful negation, voluntary blindness.

Esteemed delegates, socialism is historically irreversible. This is testified by recent years. However, the ways and means of its construction must be modernized and reformed so that it may fully serve working people, may better meet their needs, may give every person an equal chance and justice for a whole lifetime. Contemporary times restore the equation between socialism and democracy. The rule of the people -- when everyone may feel and become master in his own house, when he finds a place and the means for effective influence over the state and development of his place of work, town and village, voivodship and country -- is becoming a fact.

In recent years the legal and institutional construction of the socialist democracy has been considerably expanded and strengthened. We will enrich and continue this process, and remove artificial and unsubstantiated barriers. However, what is most important is that the already existing possibilities be exploited in a better manner and more quickly by way of everyday human participation. We are not deaf to various, often very critical, and controversial voices. They reverberate throughout the length and width of Poland, above it and below. The Consultative Council members present here and the millions of Poles freely expressing their opinions and evaluations are well aware of this. The PRON is the active participant and emanation of this process. It is a good school of democracy and political culture in our socialist state. We must pay attention at the same time to ensure that the superficial, servile conception of the role and function of PRON does not acquire citizenship rights. Those assembled in this hall know of cases of protectionism and tutelage vis-a-vis certain links of PRON.

We know what damage is caused by disregarding and often by even pushing away the people who are bold, innovating, and enterprising and who possess a particular predisposition toward being the pioneers of modernity. Even though they might be difficult and aggressive, they deserve understanding and support. This is also an important function of our movement.

The affairs of the great homeland -- between the Bug and the Oder, the Tatra Mountains and the Baltic -- should always have supremacy over all others; but that sense is born from an attachment to the small homeland, to one's place on the country's map. There is egotistical particularism, damaging to the interests of the indivisible whole, which is Poland; highly damaging in its material and moral effects. We should combat this. But there are also creative local, community ambitions -- a healthy local patriotism. We should support and strengthen this. Hence the proposition to stress more strongly the already existing patronage of our movement over releasing that positivist current of civic activity, above all, over the development of various initiatives and social voluntary work.

The consolidation of democracy is indissolubly linked with overcoming various forms of bureaucratism. Today, we face the opportunity to make fundamental changes. It was started by the broad-scale review of structures and attestation in the state and the economy. The idea is for the review to examine them thoroughly, to bring an objective diagnosis, so that the decisions made can be activated with full consistency. However, this process is already meeting with much resistance, evasion, and delay at the outset. Let nobody count on the matter just going away. We are counting on PRON's support in the implementation of this target. Social justice is not just a process of eliminating exploitation; not just a task in the economic and material dimension. It is a principle of socialism; real equality before the law, access to education and culture, and above all an equal start and opportunity in cadre policy. Everyone comes into the world as non-party. The choice of life's road, convictions, and actions are made as one matures, under the influence of a just assessment and the possibility of honestly earned promotion. In the progress of promoting valuable, able, forward-looking people, we note perceptible progress. We will consistently implement the principle that whoever is the best is one of us, regardless of party membership. In accordance with the 10th congress resolution, we favor a broader appointment of non-party people to managerial and responsible posts.

This will be served by increasing PRON's participation in recommending candidates to leading posts, seeking its views on matters of proposed personnel changes, as well as including persons put forward by PRON in the cadres reserve. This practice, which has already been started at the central level, should be more quickly disseminated locally.

Esteemed citizen delegates, the road from words, declarations, and resolutions to concrete solutions, to actually perceptible effects is still a long one. One often meets the attitude of democracy for myself and discipline for others. Discipline without democracy is autocracy. Democracy without discipline in anarchy. Both constitute degeneration of public life which is deeply contrary to the principles of socialism.

Being an active initiator of innovative legislative activities, our movement can make a significantly greater contribution to the fashioning of legal ethics and the civic education of the public. It is a matter of concern for public opinion, every milieu, and all citizens that in relations between people, respect and friendliness should predominate over pursuing one's private interests and coarseness, over doing things to spite one another. Man should never the alone with his anguish. The meeting of believers and nonbelievers, people of various world views and faiths, who have been united by mutual goals and mutual actions at the PRON table is an especially valuable phenomenon for Poland. If we measure the realities of our life, people's attitudes toward work and management ethics, and resilience to social pathologies, we can see that there is much work for us to do together.

It is not possible to fulfill the poet's words about changing men in the street into angels. But it is possible and necessary to effectively fashion enlightened and creative people permeated with humanism -- simply, decent people. Mutual respect and constructive collaboration in teaching these virtues and values will serve the interests of both the state and the church, as well as our nation's cause. We expect the approaching visit by His Holiness Pope John Paul II will contribute to this. We will welcome the Polish pope with appropriate hospitality and respect.

Esteemed delegates, Polish affairs have never and will never take place in a vacuum. What happens in our country was and continues to be carefully and benevolently monitored by our friends and, in all ill-disposed way, by unfriendly forces. Fresh in or memory are the unworthy practices of treating our country as an instrument. However, the attempts to isolate Poland, to condemn it to silence, have been unsuccessful.

Our country has ceaselessly proved its active presence in the international arena. In 1983 the UN General Assembly adopted the Polish initiative concerning confidence-building measures in international economic relations. It is in accordance with our postulate that the United Nations organization is elaborating a report on the manifold consequences of militarizing space. The Krakow debts and development research center, created under the aegis of the UN Secretary General, has formed the basis of a study of and a search for solutions to the problem of world debts. It was in Warsaw that the debates of the congress of intellectuals in defense of the peaceful future of the world were held. It has become a tradition to hold representative, international meetings of journalists in Jablonna. We have played an active part in the Stockholm conference. We recently proposed that its mandate be augmented by matters pertaining to the disarmament of conventional arms in Europe. Recently, together with Austria, we presented a proposal to hold a seminar in Krakow devoted to the preservation and the development of the European cultural heritage.

Our country lies at the historical crossroads of the continent, at the heart of Europe. This is a great natural advantage, in conditions of peace, detente, and a deepening internationally shared work load. Poland has a particular historical right and a moral obligation to call for the strengthening of security and for the development of cooperation throughout Europe.

We confirm our readiness to play host in Warsaw on the 50th anniversary of World War II to representatives from those countries that took part in the CSCE process so that we may jointly consider our continent's future. It would be most valuable if, on this occasion, there could be a meeting of parliamentary leaders.

We mean to approach leading personalities from the CSCE countries to ask them to give their opinion concerning ways to overcome the most important challenges facing Europe at the turn of the century. The fruit of these thoughts could go to make up a sort of report on the state and the future of our continent. We support the proposal made from the tribune of the United Nations to adopt the principle of a free exchange of experiments, licenses, and technologies that serve to halt the degradation of the natural environment. It might also be useful to call a European council for the protection of the environment as a forum for discussion, and for undertaking joint actions in this area, which today is so important.

We also propose that giving the council of Europe a pan-European dimension should be considered. This could prove highly beneficial in the process of solving problems of importance for all states of our continent.

However, of key importance for Europe's security and peace are issues of armaments. It is especially urgent to start the process of nuclear disarmament. The principles and mode of a radical limitation of nuclear arsenals are laid down in the Soviet proposals inseparably linked with the name of Mikhail Gorbachev, just like the Soviet Union's entire peace offensive, which has been particularly intensified over the last few years.

The belief that it is necessary to simultaneously undertake fundamental efforts to reduce conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe is becoming widespread. The desirable directions of action were laid down in last year's Budapest message of the Warsaw Pact member states. Poland, with its considerable potential in conventional forces, favors taking decisive steps for disarmament. The building of foundations for a Europe strong in its identity, durably secure, and peacefully cooperating can and should be accelerated.

We focus our main attention on its central area. That which happens in this part of Europe decides not only about Poland's security but also about that of the entire continent. It is precisely here that the line of separation between the two military-political groupings runs. It is in this area that the greatest amount of military destructive potential is accumulated.

The idea of a regional solution to complex problems and thus of contributing to the broader pan-European cause has always been close to our hearts. To this end the PPR today presents a new plan for arms reductions and confidence building in the area of central Europe, through a gradual dilution of the potential of nuclear and conventional military assets in the region which divides the opposing military-political alliances.

Our proposal, which serves to reduce the level of military confrontation, concerns an area covering the territories of nine states: the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Denmark.

In the longer term, it would be possible to include the territory of the whole of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The draft plan envisages: first, gradual withdrawal and reduction of jointly agreed, operational, and tactical kinds of nuclear arms. We assume that all kinds of these weapons should be covered by the appropriate negotiation; second, a gradual withdrawal and reduction of jointly agreed conventional weapons, in the first place those of the greatest strength and strike precision, which could be used for a sudden attack; third, the evolution of the character of military doctrines, so that they could be mutually recognized as strictly defensive; fourth, a constant search for an agreement on new security and confidence-building measures and machinery for strict verification of observance of obligations undertaken.

The implementation of the plan may not be easy. It will certainly require careful consultations, unanimity of political will and action. All states participating in the CSCE process will be given our proposals on this issue, through diplomatic channels. We regard this plan as an integral part of the pan-European process initiated in Helsinki and as support for other disarmament initiatives of Warsaw Pact states. We are convinced this concept goes halfway to meet the expectations of these numerous governments and political forces which, in constructive dialogue, are looking for practical solutions, enabling confidence to increase and the sources of the existing threats to be removed, without lessening the sense of security of any of the CSCE states.

Esteemed and dear delegates, we have gone through a dramatically acute test in recent years. This is the identity card of the contemporary generation of Poles, a kind of successive pass into history.

Nothing is fixed for all time. Today more than ever the fortune of the people, our international position, and the prestige of the state are determined by internal cohesion, the state of the economy, our material and intellectual potential, our place in the international division of labor, and the comprehensive nature and pace of development. Whether we can pave just such a broad and sure road in the future depends above all on ourselves. It is a matter for all generations, but it is particularly the obligation of Polish youth who are so numerous, of those who will come of age in the 21st century. It is they who will decide the shape and the destiny of the homeland.

Tomorrow always belongs to those who are not indifferent, those who wish and are able to pit their will to change reality, their bold initiative, their persistent work, for the benefit of people and the glory of the homeland, against difficulties and obstacles, however great they may be.

The pioneering period of PRON's work is behind us. The direction taken to date has been proven fully correct, and it will be continued and enriched. The second congress opens a new chapter in the history of the movement. Unanimously, we wish it to be a time of dialogue and accord, a time for creative action and effective work, for development concomitant with our crucial national tasks.

We are holding these deliberations on the eve of 9 May. The latest anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism reminds us how inexhaustible the strength of our people is, but makes us realize how much we have to do to make the greatness of our peaceful work for the good of our homeland, for socialist Poland, match the heroism of the struggle for liberation. [applause]

RZECZPOSPOLITA CARRIES URBAN'S 22 APR CONFERENCE

AU031400 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Apr 87 pp 4, 5

[Text] On 22 April at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw there was another press conference at which Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban answered questions from foreign correspondents and domestic press representatives.

We print below the transcript of this conference.

Urban: Wojciech Jaruzelski came back from Moscow at about 1000 today. He expressed profound satisfaction at the course of the visit. It was a very important visit. This was expressed in the speeches of both leaders, which contained topics of importance for mutual relations. The declaration signed by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev is also an act of great importance. This stems from the letter and spirit of the declaration. Wojciech Jaruzelski said during the Kremlin talks: "The Polish Communists wanted to show by means of this visit that they are working on the same frequency as the Soviet Communists." This metaphor applies to the convergence of the transformation processes in both countries.

Before leaving Moscow this morning, Wojciech Jaruzelski, accompanied by Professor Marchuk, chairman of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, visited a block of 50 apartments for Polish scholars. These apartments are fully furnished, and the Polish scholars will be able to live there with their families, which will permit an invigoration of scientific and scientific-technological cooperation. This is a specific example of action taken to develop the cooperation discussed in the declaration. For this is not just a declaration of intentions, but one that is already being followed by appropriate action.

I have noticed several odd articles about what I said in Sweden on the subject of economic reform. I have already had occasion to dispute some Western press reports, correcting errors therein. Now these corrections have been interpreted -- by Mr Krauze of LE MONDE, for example -- as a retraction of what I said to illustrate the cohesiveness of the second reform stage. I quote: "Perhaps the spokesman has been given the task of putting blinkers on people's eyes for the sole purpose of encouraging a few enthusiastic or intriguing articles on the subject. According to another hypothesis, Urban has acted too fast at a time when there is still a struggle in Warsaw between those favoring a more centralized system and those favoring changes and risk. The reformers are giving in, said an eminent opposition man who is known from good reports on him."

I have quoted from LE MONDE. On 17 April French radio reported the following: "The Rubicon has finally been crossed. Jerzy Urban has admitted at a press conference in Stockholm that his countrymen will be able to buy bonds in state enterprises. He admitted this, and then retracted practically everything in TRYBUNA LUDU. Or maybe he was quite simply in a hurry, and has been restrained by the antireformers."

I think all this nonsensical speculation has been cut short by the publication of a draft concept of the second reform stage in RZECZPOSPOLITA. I have asked for copies of this to be given to foreign journalists. This document contains all the ideas I discussed in Stockholm and at previous conferences here.

The next issue: Ryszard Kuklinski. He was a highly-paid U.S. spy for a long time. He is a traitor to his fatherland, Poland, and has been sentenced to death in absentia. All of a sudden, almost 6 years after his leaving Poland, Kuklinski's bosses are bandying about the name of their distinguished agent. This has proved useful to sponsor a text broadcast by Radio Free Europe. Why has Kuklinski, told to remain silent for so long, now been resurrected?

Internal stabilization has occurred in Poland. The opponents of socialism feel they have lost and feel a lack of any considerable social support. They are at an impasse, unable to define their programmatic interests. The country is calmly preparing for the Pope's visit. Poland is quickly regaining its position among countries, and its authorities have become valuable partners of governments all over the world. The important transformations in the Soviet Union have enhanced and given a new shine to Polish-Soviet relations, thus increasing mutual respect, understanding, and partnerlike cooperation. It is for these reasons that U.S. intelligence has now decided to prepare its own version of the 1980 and 1981 events, constructed in such a way as to stir up anti-Soviet sentiments, and has injected into Poles a lack of confidence in their state leader and Armed Forces.

I have a similar description to offer about the purposes of the BBC interview on the subject of Kuklinski. In a 13 April program entitled "Why Have Kuklinski's Revelations Appeared Now?", Marek Styczynski answers the key question thus: "The initiatives of the authorities and the natural emotions of opposition circles have affected society's moods and served to extract the authorities from their internal and external isolation." I further quote the BBC: "...reactions to the authorities' moves from the opposition, including 'Solidarity,' have not proved very effective. People are pulling themselves out of the opposition movement, whose influence is beginning to weaken." Further on, Styczynski says that "one can assume that the interview [Kuklinski's interview for the Paris Polish-language journal KULTURA] and the date of its appearance were arranged with U.S. Government representatives." This is putting it mildly.

The half-truths, distortions, and downright lies broadcast in the name of ex-Colonel Kuklinski deal with the circumstances behind the introduction of martial law in Poland in 1981. We are now in the 6th year after that dramatic moment. The course of events has clearly shown that the December 1981 decision was a sovereign Polish move to counteract the economic ruin, disintegration of the state, and threat of fratricidal conflict. This is illustrated by all the specific features of our path of development since 1981, a path that has been shaped and amended during unimpeded discussion. The progress in national accord, including successive amnesties and democratic reforms between 1982 and 1987, put an end to Kuklinski's thesis about puppet authorities dictating when and what sort of repressions and massacres should be applied to decent citizens. So I will not argue with individual revelations by Kuklinski: first because the facts outweigh the theses he was given to sign; and second, because it would be beneath the Polish Government's dignity to deal with a scandalous traitor and spy.

The next issue: Some U.S. diplomats in Warsaw have caused a serious breach in the process of improving Polish-U.S. relations. We regret this because the U.S. side announced a policy of gradual steps toward the normalization of mutual relations, but has now taken one step backwards. On 18 April, at 2150, Albert Mueller, second secretary in the U.S. Embassy's political section, was apprehended while passing spy equipment, intelligence tasks, cipher tables, and dollars to a Polish citizen. The Interior Ministry's counterintelligence service caught him red-handed. Polish counterintelligence had long ago established a full list of members of the intelligence unit at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, and has noted that their number has considerably increased recently.

Albert Mueller came to Poland as a diplomat in April 1985. Ten years earlier he had lived in Poland as a University of California student studying East European history. He entertained himself in Poland on a student grant from September 1975 until May 1976. During this period he penetrated the intellectual circle of the political opposition that was then taking shape. This time, as a U.S. intelligence agent, though officially a diplomat, he maintained contacts with people like Klemens Szaniawski, Bronislaw Geremek, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, and Magdalena Sokolowska. I could cite more names of people with academic honors, but these will suffice. His intelligence activity also covered Poland's defense and involved joint activity with illegal political structures. He collected secret data on military radar and missile jamming systems, as well as information on the composition of clandestine "Solidarity" administratons at various levels and plans by them to disrupt May Day celebrations. He gathered data on the use of infrared and microwave jamming equipment in aircraft, on research into new development in Soviet helicopters, and on the possibility of creating strikes in some plants. He combined an interest in persons paying contributions to secret "Solidarity" bodies with the collection of information on research into a new type of combat helicopter and laser system for steering the 9M-117 missile.

I can provide more details about Mr Mueller's espionage interests and the orders he passed to his Polish agent. I can also show you a video film showing a U.S. intelligence representative meeting a spy and the moment of the apprehension and identification of an American who turned out to be a U.S. diplomat. Here are a few remarks for the time being.

The U.S. authorities are displaying a kind of spy mania with regard to the socialist countries. In the meantime, the United States is maintaining numerous intelligence units in socialist countries, including Poland. It is recruiting new Kuklinskis, although the person Mr Mueller met was not a military person. U.S. intelligence residents are illegally combining an interest in our defenses with overt and covert contacts with domestic opponents of the socialist Polish state to influence the activity of the so-called opposition. They are making their intelligence contacts with Mr Geremek and Mr Onyszkiewicz look for political ones.

Poland wants to improve and is actively seeking to normalize relations with the United States. A trend toward improved relations that has been taking shape recently reflects the traditional friendship between our peoples, facilitate international detente, and conforms to the interests of the Polish state and -- one would believe -- of the United States. The fabric of Polish-U.S. relations remains delicate and fragile after a long period of total impasse. So it is easy to do them serious harm.

The U.S. Government has still not made many real moves toward improving relations with Poland, and yet this trend has already been impaired. The activity of some U.S. diplomats that is contrary to diplomatic status and against the improvement of Polish-U.S. relations, which is the purpose of work as declared by the U.S. Embassy, is threatening to disrupt this process. This worries me. I have been informed that the Foreign Ministry made a sharp protest over this matter on 21 April. The U.S. Embassy has said that Albert Mueller left Poland on 19 April. We hope the U.S. authorities willdraw appropriate conclusions from this regrettable affair and cease their unlawful actions that harm mutual relations.

I have considerable documentation on the issues I have raised. But first, I will ask a captain of the Interior Ministry counterintelligence to show the film recorded by counterintelligence. If you please.

This is the code name of the Interior Ministry operation, and here is Mr Mueller about to meet the agent. Now the U.S. intelligence agent is coming. Here is the meeting. Here he is being apprehended by the militia. This is the Warsaw militia command in the Mostowski Palace. This is Mr Mueller from the U.S. Embassy -- as it will later transpire -- being identified. These are computer disks. This is the bag passed by the U.S. intelligence representative to the Polish citizen who collaborated with him. We will show you its contents on film and in real life, ladies and gentlemen. These are plans of meetings, I mean plans of places where subsequent meetings are to take place. They will not take place, of course. Later the captain will show the bag and explain what is what. This is Mr Mueller's diplomatic identity card. Here is Mr Mueller reading a protocol of evidence. I beg your pardon;, not evidence, but a protocol on what happened and what was found.

This is Colonel Motyka, the U.S. air attache who came to identify and collect Mr Mueller.

The filmed meeting took place around Skarzynski Street and Grojecka Street. Subsequent meetings, at locations marked on the maps, were meant to take place near Bielanski Woods, around Swarzewska Street in Zoliborz, near Sobieski Street in Mokotow, and around Raclawicka Street in Mokotow. Earlier, Mr Mueller met Bronislaw Geremek around Odynca Street on 4 June 1985, near Imielinska Street on 21 May 1986, and around Chemlska Street on 30 January 1987. Albert Mueller from U.S. intelligence met Janusz Onyszkiewicz on 15 July 1986 near Rozana Street, on 10 October 1986 around Odynca Street, and on 24 January 1987 near Krolikarnia Street. Mr Mueller from U.S. intelligence met with Magdalena Sokolowska on 20 October 1986 near Krakowskie Przedmiescie Street. He met with Professor Klemens Szaniawski on 19 March 1986 around Woronicz and Pulawska Streets, and on 7 May 1986 he met him at the Soviet military cemetery. On 6 September 1986, Mr Mueller from U.S. intelligence met with Prof Klemens Szaniawski around Komarow Street. I also have information about meetings with other persons, but will not supply it for the time being.

I have here an album of photographs of the items inside the bag passed to the spy. Here is a set of instructions on how to use the bag with secret pockets, a map of Warsaw marked with the locations of future meetings, and 20 $100 bills for payment. These are boards with numbers containing the cipher with which the spy was to communicate with his handlers. These are lists of questions the counterintelligence agent was to answer. The questions are about military matters and about the work of various opponents of the ruling system in Poland, and are recorded on a card from which the writing can easily be erased.

Next, here are various instructions concerning communication and conduct in various situations. Here is information giving the times at which Western radio was to broadcast appropriate instructions for this kind of listener. Here are instructions on how to use a computer for espionage work. This album contains photographs of Mr Mueller's identity card. The other album contains photograhs of what was found in the bag.

The third one contains questions earlier received by the agent who was to collaborate with Mr Mueller. I would like the captain to show these albums. Please look at them, photocopy, and photograph them. Let them quite simply circulate, but I would kindly ask you to duplicate them, not remove photographs from them. Though I do not doubt anyone's honesty, that is how work is often made easy. Did you bring the original bag, captain? Those of you who are interested in details, ladies and gentlemen, and want to see what the kind of spy equipment shown in the photographs looks like in real life are welcome to have a look, see the captain later.

By the way, I wish to inform you that on April 19 at 1820, near Koszalin, Security Service officials detained two Danish citizens occupied in what seemed to be professional photographing of military premises.

And the final issue I wish to discuss today is not connected with this subject. To answer a question on higher rediation levels at one press conference, I said that I had no information on this subject. Today I can tell you that no increased radiation has been detected in Poland recently, and that this applies to the period 9-15 March, the period covered by the question. That is all, and now questions please.

Jackson Diehl, THE WASHINGTON POST: Who was the person arrested at the same time as Mr Mueller? Could we have his name and find out what he was accused of, and when exactly he was arrested?

Urban: The case is being investigated and I will say nothing about the person to whom these objects were passed.

Matthew Vita, AP: From what you have said, Mr Mueller left Poland before he received the protest note. Has he been declared persona non grata?

Urban: No, Mueller left Poland before the conversation between the Polish Foreign Ministry and the U.S. Embassy on this subject.

Carlos Batista, PRENSA LATINA: Have you any comment to make on the information being spread in the West that an autobiography by Lech Walesa is supposed to appear?

Urban: I remember when the Italian daily CORRIERE DELLA SERA printed an interview with Lech Walesa by the famous Oriana Fallaci. Walesa said in this interview: "I have never read a single book in my life." So this would be the first time since the time of Homer that someone who does not read books has actually written one.

Marian Kafarski, AFP: Let me return to the business of Mr Mueller. Could we know why Polish authorities have proved so lenient toward him and have not made him face the courts?

Urban: A U.S. Embassy representative identified Mr Mueller as a U.S. diplomat, and so he enjoys diplomatic immunity.

Michael Kaufman, NEW YORK TIMES: As I understand it, an investigation is currently being conducted into the affair concerning Mr Mueller. However, you also mentioned Mr Onyszkiewicz and Mr Szaniawski. Are we to understand that an investigation is also being conducted with regard to them?

Urban: I do not know anything about this subject. I was only providing information about the technical aspects of secret meetings between a representative of the U.S. intelligence service in various districts and places in the city with persons whose job it is to penetrate Poland's military secrets or with people who are involved in political cooperation with centers outside Poland.

Krzysztof Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: Are you saying that meetings with Geremek, Onyszkiewicz, and Mrs Sokolowska, and Mr Szaniawski were secret ones?

Urban: That is something that you can judge for yourself. The investigation has shown, it was not in fact the investigation but more the observation of Mr Mueller's activities the end result of which was revealed, that Mr Mueller had various places in the city. Whether it is normal diplomatic practice for diplomats to hold meetings in various streets, alleys, and courtyards, and whether Mr Mueller really was a diplomat is something that you can assess for yourself. Of course, from the point of view of his status, he was a diplomat, but whether he could be called diplomat in light of his activities is once again something that you can judge for yourself.

Matthew Vita, AP: It is true that the investigation concerning Mr Mueller is still in progress; however, I think that the minister owes us some information about the man who was detained along with Mr Mueller. I would like to know whether he is under arrest. I would like to know his name and what charges have been brought against him.

Urban: As you say that I owe you information, then I will remain in debt.

Michael Kaufman, THE NEW YORK TIMES: Minister, you have spoken about a spy mania, a spy mania that exists in the West at the present time. You also said that Mr Mueller had been under observation for some time. Thus I would like to ask whether the fact that he was arrested at the present time was pure coincidence or whether it is in some sense connected with the publication of Mr Kuklinski's statements in the West and comments by Soviet leaders concerning the excessive pressure that the United States has been applying in questions connected with espionage.

Urban: The arrest of Mr Mueller certainly did not occur by chance. However, at the moment of his arrest, excuse me I take back the word arrest. On the contrary, Mr Mueller was not arrested. He was detained for identification. It certainly was not a matter of chance that Mr Mueller was arrested at that moment, because it had a meeting in a particular place at a particular time. But if you are looking for answers to the other question you asked in the context of the Mueller affair, then you will find an answer to that question to some extent -- as much as I wanted to give one -- in what I said in the introduction. I gladly submit the text for analysis.

Incidentally, I thank Mr Kaufman for the kind praise for my work he expressed in the weekly or monthly KAMENA in Lublin. I was pleased to hear his opinions.

Guilio Gelibter, ANSA: I am sure you know that the Italian trade unions have sent a letter to Mr Jaruzelski in which they request that Mr Walesa be allowed to travel to Italy to a union meeting. Could you comment on this?

Urban: I can comment on it in the following way: The addressee was not chosen correctly. I reported that the management of the shipyard did not permit Mr Walesa to take leave at the present time. However, the management did say that he could be granted leave during the vacation months of July and August, and I added that if he does get leave then, he will have no difficulties in obtaining a passport. The response to this took the form of letters from the West that were sometimes mistakenly sent not to the shipyard management but somewhere else, and various spiteful remarks: Can the Gdansk shipyard not manage without Lech Walesa? I can reply that it certainly can. However, the management of the shipyard believes the fame that Mr Walesa enjoys in the West, and the Western pressure concerning such a trip even more, should not be a reason for the employer to treat Mr Walesa differently from the thousands of other shipyard workers. The management's point of view should be understood. They granted leave for the planned period contained in the vacation schedule so as to discourage the preferential treatment of any employee in response to foreign pressure. As I understand it, this was the element that the management wished to stress.

Marian Kafarski, AFP: Minister, the "Declaration on Cooperation in the Fields of Ideology, Science, and Culture" signed yesterday in Moscow by Mr Gorbachev and Gen Jaruzelski contained two sentences that interested me. I will take the liberty of reading a passage and will then ask a question. It says that the PZPR and the CPSU attach great importance to current historical research into relations between our countries, that is, Poland and the USSR, parties, and peoples, and that there should be no blank areas. The centuries-old ties between the peoples of Poland and Russia need to be thoroughly assessed. All the episodes, including the dramatic ones, should be objectively and clearly interpreted from Marxist-Leninist positions in line with the present state of knowledge. It goes on: History must not be the subject of ideological speculation and the cause of the kindling of national passions. That is one issue. Second — Polish-Soviet cooperation should be a cause for millions of people. Conditions will be created for considerably expanding direct contacts between people, families, work forces, and so on.

In light of the paragraph I have read, can one expect some different kind of approach to questions deeply rooted in a large part of Polish public opinion? That is, let us say the events of 1939, events during the war, and the way in which Poles found themselves in the Soviet Union, that is one thing. As for the second question, can one expect that a situation will arise soon that is simlar to the one between Poland and Hungary, that is, that any Polish citizen who has a passport will be able to get into a train or automobile and go to Moscow?

Urban: The sentences you have quoted from the Polish-Soviet declaration indicate intentions and contain a joint statement, probably the first of its kind, asserting there are blank areas in mutual relations and there were dramatic moments in our common past. These are tasks for historians and we will see how historians accomplish them. There is no doubt that the political intention exists in the context of these two quotations. Only a similar reply can be given to the second question. The intention and the desire to make contacts between people easier has been voiced. But the form this will take is a question for various specialized state agencies and the transformation of these intentions into concrete steps, decisions, plans, and undertakings.

I would just like to add one general comment on the movement of people between socialist countries in general. Progress in economic reforms will help to make these contacts increasingly easy in the future. This connection, which I would like to stress here, seems distant but it is in fact a direct one. Quite simply, there are economic problems connected with the free movement of people in view of price differences. Quite simply, prices in every country have an entirely separate structure and this leads to difficulties for our countries stemming from the purchase of state-subsidized goods and part of these subsidies being exported to other countries. I simply wanted to draw attention to this aspect of the issue, that is, how economic reforms are connected with improving prospects for increasing freedom of movement.

Rebecca Kaufman, National Public Radio: Minister, Mr John Clark, Canadian foreign affairs minister, will visit Poland on 3 May. Could you tell us what the Polish Government expects this visit to produce?

Urban: I know that Minister Clark will come to Poland at the beginning of May. We expect to hold talks on the international situation and bilateral relations. This second topic of discussion — we hope — will contribute to an improvement in relations with Canada and the expansion of these relations. It is a question of economic relations as well as political ones.

Krzysztof Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: Minister, surely the matter of Polish-Soviet relations is not all that clear. I will provide another quotation. I am quoting something Mikhail Gorbachev also said yesterday: "Naturally, the grim legacy left to us by the ruling classes of prerevolutionary Russia and bourgeois Poland cannot be discounted either. We ought to see the truth in its entirety so that there should be no place for invention or the withholding of facts, for so-called blank spots. [no quotation marks as published] Would this statement also encompass Katyn?

Urban: I have already said that what this will encompass is a matter for historians. But I do not see any contradiction between what Mr Kafarski quoted and what you have quoted.

Michael Kaufman, THE NEW YORK TIMES: Minister, in light of Mr Bobinski's question, I would like to ask about the talks held on television between Polish and Soviet experts. Can you confirm that during these talks Soviet experts proposed, suggested that the Polish side produce a feature film on the subject of Katyn?

Urban: I do not know anything about this.

Krzysztof Lewandowski, KURIER POLSKI: What has been happening about the Polish powdered milk sent to Bangladesh?

Urban: This subject is attracting much world comment. The Bangladesh authorities have voiced doubts about the large delivery of Polish powdered milk, stating it contains radiation levels that exceed the levels acceptable in Bangladesh. As I have already said, Polish experts were denied an opportunity to examine the milk in Bangladesh and it was returned to Poland. Our Ministry of Foreign Trade has sent a note to the Bangladesh Embassy in Warsaw explaining the cause of the misunderstanding.

In accordance with the terms of the contract, once it had been examined by the Polish Central Laboratory for Radiological Research, the milk was admitted for export on the basis of EEC regulations 1707/6 of 30 May 1986, which are generally recognized as providing a basis for international trade. These regulations permit a level of 370 bequerels per one kilogram of milk. The Bangladesh Government set its own level, 300 bequerels, and according to tests conducted in Bangladesh, the milk contains levels of between 270 and 340 bequerels. Thus, according to Bangladesh's own regulations some of the milk exceeds acceptable levels, but the milk as a whole is within EEC norms.

But there is an even more fundamental misunderstanding at the bottom of the whole affair that makes all measurement completely pointless. According to EEC regulations, the radiation levels for articles in dry concentrated form should be based on levels contained in the product when it is ready for consumption. No one eats a kilogram of powdered milk, but consumes it in, for example, the form a liter of milk, and one part of a kilogram of powder gives a liter of milk in liquid form. In other words, the level of contamination for a kilogram of powdered milk should be divided by eight, because that is how many parts of water are added to the concentrate. Thus, according to the results of the tests conducted in Bangladesh, the level of radioactivity for the Polish milk will amount to about 43 bequerels per kilogram, and so it is well within the norms accepted in Bangladesh.

As we want to find a mutually satisfactory solution, we have expressed our readiness to refer the matter to the IAEA or the WHO for the verification of the scientific methods we employ in conducting tests in Poland and measuring the radioactivity of the milk in Bangladesh. As far as we know the Bangladesh Government has accepted our proposal. We hope the misunderstanding will be cleared up and this incident will not harm trade with Bangladesh, which has been developing well thus far.

However, what is important is that there has been a certain outcry about this affair in the Western media. This one incident immediately caused the press to suggest that Poland exports contaminated foodstuffs. This is being used to discredit foodstuffs exported to various countries. This is why the matter is of great importance to us. And I state it is based on a fundamental misunderstanding concerning the methods employed in measuring levels of contamination.

Gemma Aizpitarte, EFE: Minister, has the process of reorganizing the center begun or ended with the recent govenrment changes?

Urban: The question has been incorrectly worded. Work is continuing on the reorganization of the center and structures for operational systems. The draft for the second stage of the reform published on Friday devotes a long chapter to this. It is a question of the new functions that ministries concerned with the economy will have, the functions that these ministries will lose, what role the Planning Commission will have in the entire system, what role banks will have, the role that regional authorities will have, the role that the planned industrial chambers will have, and so on.

Janusz Grochowski, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI: Minister, is anything more known about the unsuccessful launching of a ship at the Gdansk shipyard?

Urban: Unfortunately, the matter has not been explained, the commission has been unable to establish the precise causes of the accident. It has established hypothetical causes. A possible cause could have been a locked lever on a mechanical bow retention mechanism [zablokowanie dzwigni dlugiej stopera mechanicznego dziobowego]. I apoligize for using these technical terms. At the present stage in the investigation into the causes of the accident and the persons responsible for it, the work is being conducted by specialist agencies that discover more in the technical field. However, there is nothing to indicate that was a willful act on anyone's part.

Rudiger Hoffman, FRG television, ARD Network: Minister, we were very impressed by the professionalism with which the film that you showed us had been made. I have two questions in connection with this: Do Polish special services always prepare films on espionage cases? Second, can we obtain a copy of the film that was shown here?

Urban: I think that they make films or the special services keep a record on film of their operations when they find this necessary for some reason and when it is technically possible. Obtaining a copy of this film encourages this intention. The Ministry of Internal Affairs has promised Polish television that it will be able to use the film. As Polish television will shortly have the film and it will become its property, then it is possible that Polish television will want to sell it. But that is not a matter for the government spokesman. The film has been released; everything else is a commercial matter.

CEAUSESCU RETURNS TO BUCHAREST FROM CSSR VISIT

AU111844 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this evening returned to Bucharest after a friendly working visit to the CSSR at the invitation of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

Our party and state leader was accompanied by Comrades Ion Dinca, member of the RCP Central Committee PEC and first deputy prime minister of the government, and Ion Stoian, candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

On arrival at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed by full and candidate members of the RCP Central Committee PEC, secretaries of the RCP Central Committee, and by members of the party Central Committee, of the State Council and government, leaders of central institutions, mass and civic organizations, and by other officials. Romanian and Czechoslovak pioneers presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES EGYPTIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU081630 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1628 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, May 8, 1987 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received on May 8 Saad Abou el-Kheir [name as received], who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Romania. Handing over the credentials, the ambassador conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu and the friendly Romanian people a warm salute and best wishes of happiness and welfare from Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and the Egyptian people.

The address presented by the ambassador expresses the Egyptian Government and people's satisfaction at the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, as well as Egypt's will to further expand these relations on multiple planes. At the same time, highly assessed is the foreign policy promoted by Romania for the observance of the states' independence and equal rights, for disarmament and the establishment of a climate of peace and understanding in the world, the Romanian president's demarches and initiatives for the achievement of a global, just and durable peace in the Middle East. Receiving the credentials, the Romanian president conveyed to the Egyptian president best wishes of good health and happiness, of progress, prosperity and peace to the friendly Egyptian people.

The address of reply of the Romanian head of state evokes the good relations existing between Romania and Egypt, assessing that every condition exists for the further development of the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries, especially through the achievement of long-term understandings and accords on amplifying the economic and technical cooperation, the commercial exchanges in harmony with the interests of progress of the Romanian and Egyptian peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration the world over.

Under the current international circumstances, the address stresses, the fundamental issue is the halting of the arms race, nuclear above all, the passage to actual measures of disarmament conducive to the stage-wise liquidation, by the end of the century, of all nuclear weapons and a substantive reduction of the conventional ones.

The address also stresses that Romania has campaigned for a global solution conducive to a just and durable peace in the Middle East and works for the calling of an international conference of peace, sponsored by the UN, participated in by all parties concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included.

U.S. NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS VISIT

AU091612 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1532 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/5/1987 -- A group of cadres and students of the U.S. National Defense University who paid a visit to Romania over May 6-9, 1987, left Bucharest on Saturday. While in Romania, the guests were received at and visited the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as military and cultural establishments.

OIL, GAS PUMPED FROM BLACK SEA CONTINENTAL SHELF

AU111757 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1447 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 11/5/1987 -- On May 7, the "Gloria" offshore drilling rig pumped the first quantities of crude oil and natural gas from the Black Sea continental shelf, adding Romania to the list of the countries that develop sea crude with their own means, and amply showing the potential of Romanian science and technology as well as industry.

This prestigious success has crowned a long-standing concern and effort of complex oil-field plant designers and manufacturers, and of petroleum workers whose offshore-drilling activities have almost spanned ten years. The first offshore drilling platform "Gloria" -- made at the Galati shipyard -- was the offspring of a fruitful cooperation of the country's shipyards, of machine-building works in Bucharest, Ploiesti, Tirgoviste, Resita, Arad, and of electronics and electrical equipment manufacturing plants in various towns around the country. It was set in place in the Romanian Black Sea continental shelf, 70-80 km offshore, in 1976. It was followed by five more similar complex plants: "Orizont" (1982), "Prometeu" (1984), "Fortuna" and "Atlas" (1985), and "Jupiter" (April 1987) that started a national sea crude and gas development programme. Work will not stop at that: The seventh offshore drilling platform - "Saturn" -- is being made at the Galati shipyard.

Prospecting for crude in the Black Sea and its development are coordinated by a special unit -- the "Petromar" offshore drilling and development enterprise based in the city of Constanta. Its high-standard facilities and material base are comparable with those in countries that have a tradition in that field. Adding to the above-mentioned offshore drilling platforms are highly sophisticated equipment for well drilling (including deflected wells), repair and maintenance shops, ships in the 2,100-4,800 hp range to haul drilling and development plant and equipment, special ships to ferry workers, as well as ships (of 35,000 dwt) to store and carry crude, helicopters, a.o. Before the "Gloria" rig becoming operational and supplying the first quantities of crude oil and natural gas, an 80-km pipeline was laid, of which 60 km are on the bottom of the sea, to send the gas to the coast. In the meantime, the petrochemical combine at Midia-Navodari was expanded greatly. An associate-gas terminal station has been built as well as a new port at Midia, connected to the Danube-Black Sea Canal.

In that way, Constanta County has joined Romania's other petroleum producing counties. Four offshore drilling rigs -- "Orizont", "Prometeu', "Fortuna" and "Atlas" used for prospecting and the development of crude and natural gas (from deep as 6,000 m) -- will consolidate the position of Constanta County as a petroleum and gas supplier of the country.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT OUTLINES CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

LD060408 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2135 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 5 (TANJUG) -- The adoption of changes in the law on associated labour, which regulates relations and the position of employees in Yugoslav enterprises, is expected this autumn, and changes in the Constitution in the second half of 1988, Assembly of Yugoslavia President Ivo Vrandecic said this evening in a talk with foreign journalists in Belgrade.

Vrandecic said the changes in the Constitution will not affect the basic principles of Yugoslavia's internal and foreign policy -- self-management, the rule of the working class, federative order, brotherhood and unity, and nonaligned position. They will not, however, be merely "cosmetic" but substantive because they will serve to improve those normative solutions which slow down the further development of the society.

Vrandecic explained the frequent constitutional changes (the current Constitution of 1974 is the third legal act of new Yugoslavia) by the fact that when the self-management system was introduced, the country did not have the experience of others to use, and by the wish for the highest legal act of the country to be constantly improved.

Asked whether there was any initiative in Yugoslavia to introduce direct elections at all levels, Vrandecic said that work on constitutional changes had only just begun and there were no clear stands about the issue yet.

Vrandecic denied rumours that there were currents in Yugoslavia which want to abolish the republics' constitutional right to secession. He said the idea "has not appeared anywhere so far".

Vrandecic said work was underway on changes in the existing regulations on foreign investments aimed at increasing the interests of foreign investors to place capital in Yugoslavia. He announced that the new regulation, as the previous ones, would be uniform for the whole country.

RENOVICA DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT WITH MEDIA

LD112206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received representatives from the Assembly of Yugoslav Radio and Television headed by the Assembly's chairman, Istvan Rajcan, and the most responsible officials from all the Yugoslav radio and television centers. The talks conducted on this occasion were also attended by Marko Lolic, executive secretary in the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Jovan Lakicevic, head of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's Department for Information and Propaganda Activity.

The representatives of Yugoslav radio and television are reported to have informed Renovica about the most topical issues concerning the fulfillment of the Yugoslav radio and television plan tasks and about the activities designed to facilitate the organization's further development, to strengthen it, to advance cooperation among its centers, and to resolve serious [words indistinct] the awareness and political mood of the working people and citizens and to mobilize them for social action.

The representatives of Yugoslav radio and television informed the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, about their experiences and results achieved by Yugoslav radio and television and also placed emphasis on major advances made in achieving plan cohesion. However, it was stressed that there exist both the need and potential for Yugoslav radio and television centers to cooperate even more in making programs and also for more joint projects in program production. This would be conducive to the implementation of the equality of the nations and nationalities and to the strengthening of the brotherhood and unity and socialist patriotism. To this end, efforts should be made to achieve a greater degree of cooperation in, primarily, the production of current affairs programs and programs concerning the most important issues concerning Yugoslav society.

In the course of the talks the need was also stressed for accelerating the pace of introducing satellite television and cable programming distribution as, in view of the quick technical and technological development in world telecommunications, any delay could have very adverse effects on the development of the Yugoslav information system. It was stressed in this context that increased efforts by society and more favorable economic conditions are needed to speed up the development of radio and television systems and, in particular, the development of Yugoslav radio and television as an important factor in the country's technical and technological system.

POLL SHOWS MAJORITY AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

LD061115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Zagreb, 6 May (TANJUG) -- According to an opinion poll recently conducted by the Center for Marketing Research of Zagreb among 2,200 adults, almost four-fifths of those questioned strongly opposed the construction of nuclear power plants in the country. As many as 79 percent of those who took part in the opinion poll gave a negative answer to the direct question: Do you think nuclear power plants should be built in Yugoslavia? At the same time 5 percent think that we need nuclear power plants, with 10 percent not quite sure, and 6 percent undecided.

The researchers note that in their long experience with opinion polls they have never encountered so definite an attitude as in the case of nuclear power plants. The opinion poll, according to Mirjana Gjukic-Srdar, director of the Center, was conducted in such a way as to provide a prompt and inexpensive insight into people's attitude to topical issues; it can in fact be viewed as a kind of minireferendum. Like previous opinion polls this one also reiterated people's enhanced interest in the issue of nuclear power plants. For instance, 40 percent of those questioned said they maintain a regular interest in the views about and attitudes toward nuclear power plants both abroad and in the country, while 44 percent does this occasionally.

COMMISSION INVESTIGATES APRIL KOSOVO INCIDENT

LD112050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- Despite the complex nature of the overall situation in society, the country's security is satisfactory, Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, said today at a press conference given on the occasion of 13 May, Security Day.

This is corroborated by the fact that recently there have been no incidents which in any way seriously disrupted public peace and order or threatened the citizens' overall security, and that Yugoslavia has maintained its reputation as one of the safest countries not only in Europe, but further afield as well. He pointed out, however, that as a result of the difficulties affecting the country, there exists in society great social tension, which led to the politicization of less important events and was conducive to extreme behavior even for trivial reasons.

The federal secretary informed the journalists that the main idea behind the activities and events organized to mark Security Day was to continue to promote the system of social self-protection and the place and role of internal affairs organs and services in that system. It is of invaluable importance for all of us that the workers in the security organs and services enjoy a great reputation among and the confidence of our citizens, and that this reputation and confidence are being constantly enhanced, Culafic stressed.

Culafic also spoke about the internal affairs organs current tasks. The following were described as priority tasks: suppression of all forms of hostile activity which aims to endanger Yugoslavia's constitutional system; efforts to secure the continued stability of public peace and order in the country; greater protection for socially-owned property against attempts to usurp it and against other forms of its endangering; reduction in the nunber of casualties and the extent of material damage in road accidents; guarding personal safety of the working people, citizens, and foreigners and their property.

In reply to a question, Culafic said that a commission formed by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs and the Secretariats of the SR of Serbia and the SAWP of Kosovo conducted an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the use of coercive measures against a group of citizens who gathered in Kosovo Polje on 24 April. The commission spoke to approximately 70 people and members of the internal affairs organs. The commission judged, Culafic said, that although on that day in Kosovo Polje the internal affairs organs had to carry out their tasks under aggravated circumstances, the use of rubber truncheons was not in accordance with the law, especially in view of the fact that the official task could have been carried out by applying milder coercive measures.

The federal secretary announced that official proceedings would be instigated against five officials and militia officers and two constables to establish if any violation of working practice and discipline was committed. Proceedings will also be set in motion to establish the individual responsibility of other constables involved for the unlawful use of coercive measures. The conduct of all the protagonists who were responsible for organising, planning and carrying out security measures will be assessed. [passage indistinct]

GDR'S FISCHER VISITS, HOLDS 'CORDIAL' TALKS

Meeting With Vojvodina Official

LD082019 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Novi Sad, 8 May (TANJUG) -- Jon Srbovan, president of the Executive Council of the Vojvodina Assembly, today received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and held cordial talks with him. Expressing pleasure at Minister Fischer's visit to Novi Sad, Jon Srbovan acquainted his guest from Berlin with the main characteristics of the development of Vojvodina. In this connection he spoke about the efforts of the province to realize the long-term economic stabilization program and the strategy for overcoming the present difficulties.

Jon Srbovan also dwelled on the cooperation between the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the GDR within the framework of overall relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR.

During their talks, which took place in an atmosphere of complete openness and mutual understanding, they underlined the fact that economic cooperation is one of the most important areas of bilateral relations. It was said that additional efforts should be made to open up broader prospects for the development of cooperation in all spheres.

Particular attention was devoted to the various forms of economic ties with the GDR. It was stressed that there exist considerably greater possibilities than have so far been realized.

Commodity exchange between the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the GDR has hitherto been characterized by a certain imbalance and deficit -- which led to a drop in the volume of exchange. In 1986 the total value of Vojvodina's trade exchange with the GDR amounted to $38 million. The value of exports was $8 million and improts $30 million.

In the course of the meeting Jon Srbovan pointed out the need to establish long-term cooperation through higher forms such as industrial cooperation and specialization. It was said that scientific-technical cooperation should represent a basis for establishing higher forms ofeconomic relations. The need to expand cooperation in the areas of agriculture, culture, and education was also pointed out.

Minister Fischer agreed that there is a need to seek new forms of economic cooperation, and called for the expansion of all forms of relations.

Sees Hasani

LD082009 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia. During their talks, which took place in an intimate and cordial atmosphere, it was stressed that this important visit is confirmation of the very good relations between Yugoslavia and the GDR, the foundations of which were laid by Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Erich Honecker.

It was assessed with satisfaction that the extensive cooperation of the two countries is successfully and comprehensively developing. It was said that the efforts which Yugoslavia and the GDR, each in its own way and in keeping with its own international position, are investing in the struggle for peace, security, equitable international cooperation and socialism, impose the need for continued contacts and exchanges of views. This is particularly in the interests of further promoting mutual, long-term cooperation, especially in the economic, scientific-technological and cultural spheres, for which real possibilities exist. Views were exchanged on the latest development of the international situation in the light of the initiatives for reducing international tension and finding peaceful solutions to current international problems. President Hasani said that the latest developments in the present complex and contradictory international situation, in certain elements contain some encouraging characteristics, which creates better prospects for broader international cooperation. A great contribution to this is being made by the Nonaligned Movement and its dynamic activity following the summit in Harare. The latest world developments confirm the relevance of the assessments and stances advocated by the Nonaligned Movement.

Foreign Minister Fischer conveyed to President Hasani the cordial greetings of Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State and general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Also taking part in the talks were Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Milan Predojevic, Yugoslav ambassador to the GDR, and Ralph Hartmann, GDR ambassador to Belgrade.

Disarmament With Dizdarevic

LD082149 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1433 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG) -- An agreement which would result in the reduction of enormous expenses imposed by the arms race is in the interest of all countries, Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic stressed in today's closing talks in Belgrade with Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic Oskar Fischer.

Dizdarevic underlined that although the international situation continues complex, a number of positive elements are evident and they could lead to an agreement on disarmament. He assessed that superpowers could shortly reach an agreement on the elimination of medium range missiles from Europe.

Dizdarevic also stressed the movement of non-alignment contribution to relaxing the international tension, strengthening peace and settling the problem of developing countries debts. He said that the interest of all international factors, including the superpowers, intensifies in the Movement of non-alignment activities.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic informed the guest from the German Democratic Republic about Yugoslavia's initiatives aimed at the development of cooperation in the Mediterranean and the Balkans.

The GDR foreign minister highly assessed Yugoslavia's policy and role at the international level. Fischer spoke about the stands of the German Democratic Republic on European trends, relations between the two Germanies, and disarmament talks.

Pointing out the mutual interest in the promotion of bilateral cooperation in all areas, Dizdarevic and Fischer confirmed the usefulness of an exchange of opinions with respect for the differences in the internationl positions of Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD091207 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1109 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG) -- Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic Oskar Fischer today ended a two-day official visit to Yugoslavia and left for Berlin.

He was seen off at Belgrade Airport by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic.

During the visit, Fischer had talks with Yugoslav Presidency President Sinan Hasani and Prime Minister Branko Mikulic. He also visited Novi Sad for talks with President of the Executive Coucnil of the Province of Vojvodina Jan Srbovan.

DIZDAREVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH BOTSWANA'S CHIEPE

LD111753 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and the Botswana minister of external affairs, Miss Gaositwe Chiepe, [passage indistinct]. This is partly a result of not being aware of the existing potentials.

In the course of today's comprehensive exchange of views, which lasted for 3 hours, the guest from friendly, nonaligned Botswana expressed her country's desire to see the increasing presence of Yugoslav work organizations in Botswana in order, not only to increase the trade between the two countries, but also to raise their participation in investment projects to a higher level. She very positively assessed the Energoprojekt's participation in various projects in Botswana, indicating the possibility of engaging Yugoslav firms in the exploitation of Botswana's natural resources.

The two ministers noted with satisfaction the existence of an established political dialogue and regular contacts at various levels between the two countries. Among international issues, which attracted the two ministers' greatest attention were the nonaligned countries' activities and the situation in southern Africa. Both sides agreed that the Nonaligned Movement had continued its fruitful activity following the summit meeting in Harare.

In reference to the situation in southern Africa, the two sides agreed that the situation in the region after the elections in South Africa had deteriorated. The two sides also agreed on the need for sanctions against the regime in Pretoria and for material and moral assistance for the Frontline States so as to enable them to resist pressures from the Republic of South Africa. The two ministers welcomed the establishment of the Africa Fund to which contributions have been promised, not only by the Nonaligned Movement member-states, but also by a number of other countries.

The Botswana foreign minister paid tribute to Yugoslavia's active role on the international scene within the Nonaligned Movement and, in particular, to its contribution to the efforts designed to bring about liberation in southern Africa.

The guest from Botswana will resume her talks with Yugoslav officials tomorrow.

Dinner Speeches

LD112301 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2201 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- "Your visit is welcome and it offers us an opportunity to exchange views and jointly look for ways of extending cooperation between our two nonaligned and friendly countries," Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said addressing Gaositwe Chiepe, guest from Botswana, at a formal dinner given this evening in the Palace of the Federation in new Belgrade.

Raif Dizdarevic then said that during today's talks in Belgrade special attention was devoted to cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries. Both sides expressed the willingness and readiness for the development of comprehensive relations, despite the fact that the peoples of the two countries still do not know each other well. However, this will not present an obstacle for extending cooperation in the future, especially economic cooperation.

In continuing his toast, Dizdarevic spoke of wide opportunities for investment cooperation, the realization of joint projects, and the development of trade. He recalled that during the meetings today some concrete conclusions for future cooperation were reached. Dizdarevic also spoke about racial discrimination and the struggle for the liberation of South Africa from apartheid. He stressed that nowhere else in the world are elementary human rights being violated as they are in South Africa. The federal secretary for foreign affairs said that the Nonaligned Movement is fully involved in assisting the African peoples in the struggle against the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, and that Yugoslavia has always been helping the struggle of the South African people for eventual liberation.

Thanking her host for his warm words, Gaositwe Chiepe, Botswana minister of external affairs, stressed the feelings of friendship the people of Botswana feel toward the peoples of Yugoslavia. "Today in Belgrade we held excellent talks. The exchange of views took place in the spirit of friendship and cooperation. We reached the conclusion that when there is a will everything is possible. In the past we have accepted difficulties, and now we must do much more for the development of bilateral relations and cooperation. First of all we must acquaint ourselves with each other and in view of this aim carry out an exchange of people and delegations.

We would like to extend trade. We will realize this only if we come to know each other better. Therefore, we sincerely hope that we will soon have more Yugoslav goods on our market and more Botswana goods on the Yugoslav market." The guest from Botswana also spoke about the significant role of Yugoslavia in international life, as a founder of the Nonaligned Movement, and in this connection concluded: "Yugoslavia is fully involved in the movement which is every day becoming increasingly strong. This is a dynamic movement that has an excellent influence on world events."

OFFICIALS DISCUSS SLOVENIAN-BELORUSSIAN COOPERATION

LD112121 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Ljubljana, 11 May (TANJUG) -- Economic cooperation between the Belorussian SSR and the SR of Slovenia, which has so far been mostly based on bilateral exchanges of goods, should be promoted to higher forms of economic and industrial cooperation, while the possibility of joint investments should also be investigated. For this purpose it is also significant to make a step forward in scientific-technical cooperation. A complete agreement on this stand was expressed in the talks today between a delegation of the Slovene Executive Council, led by President Dusan Sinigoj, and a delegation of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, led by Chairman Mikhail Vasilyevich Kovalev. The Belorussian delegation is paying a 5-day visit to Slovenia.

For such promotion of cooperation, as it was assessed, there are great opportunities, primarily in agriculture, the timber industry, car manufacturing, footwear, and chemical industries. The president and the chairman in particular pointed out successful cooperation so far in culture, which was highlighted by "Days of Slovene Culture" in Belorussia and "Days of Belorussian Culture" in this Yugoslav republic. Such cooperation should be further strengthened and new forms should be found.